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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Four Big Events Make History

Hoover Says America Recovers

Danish Line to Fly Atlantic

England Makes Big Payment

MacDonald Will Name Cabinet

Try This 2-Suit Combination

Four events of the current history week stand out like stars at perihelion. (1) Japan refuses the demand of the League of Nations Council to withdraw her troops from Manchuria. How she will meet, on Nov. 16, the outraged sense of law and justice of 56 nations remains to be discovered. (2) Italy commemorates the Fascists' bloodless capture of Rome. Italy, prospering for nine years under an absolute dictator, would not, apparently, discard Benito Mussolini if she could. (3) Premier Laval completes his visit to President Hoover, sails for home. The consequences of their informal conversations, which many critics said could mean nothing, are seen as affecting many countries for 10 years—maybe 50. (4) Britain goes to the polls with the world wondering, returns as the world's wonder. Pulled powerfully three ways, she speaks her judgment with unprecedented unanimity. She shows herself clearer than her leaders, unbalked by her problems, positive in what she wishes done. Britain did not consume in the fire; she welded. Material methods remain to be worked out, but Britain has gone far in balancing her moral budget—in stabilizing the currency of her spiritual exchange.

¶ The United States is past the panic stage and on the road to recovery. President Hoover says so, backing welcome words with hard and fast facts. Foreign gold withdrawals are balanced by gold deposits coming in. Hoarding is crawling out of its hole. Butter and eggs are on the up. The National Credit Corporation, although unconceived of until Oct. 7, is already restoring credit by liquefying securities. The President, talking to 70 newspaper correspondents, was exemplifying the fact that we live in a swift age. He was picturing all the good things that can come to pass in three weeks.

¶ Denmark prepares to inaugurate, next summer, an air line to the United States. From Copenhagen it will run via south Norway, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland and thence to New York. As usual, a pioneer paved the way. Parker Cramer, American aviator, first flew the route. He fell off Norway, but his blazed trail remains in the sky. Now come mail, paying passengers, schedules. But north Atlantic air travelers may always have a worry—as to whether the old ship'll get in on time.

¶ The Bank of England pays back $100,000,000 to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of France. This is two-fifths of the Aug. 1 loan of $250,000,000. By consent payment of the balance is extended three months. That the Bank of England, having had to suspend gold payments since the loan was made, could do so well in so short a time wins something from Wall Street besides thanks. It wins admiration.

¶ Mr. Gandhi is said to be softening. He is reported as working hard with Hindu and Moslem disagreeing delegates and is now agreeable to concessions such as may speed the London Round Table Conference along. Social engagements still catch him occasionally. He is to dine at Buckingham Palace—in loin cloth and shawl, it is said. As he is only to spend the evening the overnight kit does not go along. The spinning wheel and the goat will not meet the King and Queen.

¶ Prime Minister MacDonald goes into seclusion at Chequers to select a Cabinet. He is to make unfettered choice of the ministers. Stanley Baldwin renounces special favors as leader of the Conservatives. He may take a minor portfolio. The election was non-partisan, and the winners appear big enough to play the game.

¶ Fall fashion decrees a two-suit combination for the well-dressed man. Suit 1: A snappy rig of white chalk stripes on medium gray ground (unless one prefers a herringbone in brown), with a double-breasted, semi-form-fitting jacket cut a trifle long. Suit 2: This is the one he takes off when putting on No. 1. He goes out and hangs it on a fellow who isn't concerned with color but only with how to keep out the cold. Thus two good men are able to worry through the winter, and this treatment of suit No. 2 is said to give the man in suit No. 1 a sense of well-being that makes him a permanent advocate of the two-suit combination.

New Advance by Japanese In Manchuria Is Expected

Activity at Headquarters on Both Sides Indicates Critical Situation—Crisis With Soviet Government Appears to Have Been Smoothed Over

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 31—Fragmentary news dispatches from Manchuria continue serious. Japanese military headquarters at Changchun is reported to be active, indicating that extensive troop movements may be impending. It is understood that considerable units are en route northward from Mukden, presumably for use along the Szuping-kai-Taonan-Angangchi railway.

The vernacular press understands that General Ma Chan-shan, chairman of the Heilungkiang provincial government, is continuing warlike preparations. He has released 13 guerrilla leaders who were imprisoned at Angangchi, ordering them to raise two brigades for use along the Nonni River. He is also strengthening the Tsitsihar defenses. It is even reported that the Japanese consulate and the South Manchuria Railway offices at Tsitsihar are in danger. Heilungkiang is declaring that it is not afraid of Japan since there are 50,000 Soviet troops massed on the border.

The Government on the contrary asserts that the conversations between Mr. Koki Hirota, the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow with Mr. Leo Karakhan, assistant Foreign Commissar, are considered satisfactory. It emphasizes that Mr. Hirota merely informed Moscow what Japan was doing to prevent suspicion arising. It likewise asked Moscow to keep Tokyo informed to prevent suspicions here. It is stated that this frank diplomacy will be continued, Japan using every effort

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

GRANDI OFFERS CLEAR VIEWS ON ARMS CUT

Italy's Program Follows That of United States on Main Lines

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—There is much in the Italian view of disarmament that should make a special appeal to the American public, and Signor Dino Grandi's expositions have been models of clarity. The Italian Foreign Minister will have an opportunity to present his case personally to President Hoover, and to assure the United States Government of Italian sympathy with American aims at the forthcoming disarmament conference.

When the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, visited Italy, he was—this is an open secret—greatly satisfied with the Italian viewpoint, and the proposition of Signor Grandi for a truce in armaments obtained his support. If an economic understanding between America and France furnishes a key to the economic problem, an understanding between Italy and America furnishes a key to the disarmament problem.

Italy Insists on Parity

Italy endeavors to place itself at the head of the European states which favor disarmament. There are excellent reasons. Italy recognises that it is not sufficiently rich to enter on a competitive course. But it does not wish to be dominated by any other nation with greater armaments. It is by reduction and not by increase of armaments that Italy is most likely to arrive at the equality which it seeks with other continental nations.

Disarmament necessarily implies equality. The insistence on greater armies or navies indicates a distrust of one's neighbors or a desire to dominate them. Not unnaturally, therefore, Italy has insisted on parity—but parity achieved by a scaling down not by a scaling up.

Nor can it be ignored that nations are, in the present state of world thought, more likely to increase their prestige by advocating disarmament than by resisting disarmament. The moral forces are on the side of disarmament; and it is by putting itself on the side of moral forces that a nation becomes great.

If one examines Signor Grandi's discourse one will find that he argues that disarmament is an indispensable condition of security—and not security an indispensable condition of disarmament. No country can feel safe if another country is trying to outstrip it in armaments. Such an attempt suggests the possibility of force being used in the last resort—and against that force other countries must be prepared to defend themselves. It is only, then, by general disarmament that there can be a feeling of security.

Harmony in Economics

Moreover it is because nations are arming against each other that they likewise build up economic barriers against each other, and this protectionism in destroying European equilibrium has been largely responsible for the economic dislocation of the continent. Harmony in the economic sense depends upon military and political harmony.

Again, though there exists no diplomatic connection between disarmament and debts and reparations there is unquestionably a moral connection. Signor Grandi argues that before peoples can sacrifice their rights they must be persuaded of the utility of the sacrifice. Now they cannot be thus persuaded of the desirability of a great financial readjustment while money is being squandered on armaments. If debts are to be suspended or canceled it is necessary that the nations should consent to spend less on armaments.

Signor Grandi, who is, of course, in full agreement with his chief, the Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, links three things: cessation of economic war that has shattered European economy; reasonable settlement of reparations and debts; immediate operation of some system of disarmament. It would seem that these views are in close conformity with the most enlightened American views, and that Mr. Hoover and Signor Grandi will have no difficulty in constructing a common platform.

PACIFIC PARLEY ADMITS RUSSIA TO SESSIONS

Fact-Finding Group From Neutral Nations Urged for Far East

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 31—The decision of the Institute of Pacific Relations to admit Russia to full participation was not reached until after a long debate.

It is a cardinal point of the organization that group members shall be private citizens, having no governmental position or responsibility. Under the Soviet it was thought difficult for a citizen to detach himself from the state which is a universal employer.

In view of Russia's great interest in Pacific affairs, however, the institute determined to take a chance. The wisdom of the determination has yet to appear. At present members can discuss controversial matters without the apprehension of any resentment on the part of their governments, and without feeling bound to express their governments' views. Can Russians do this? Soviet discipline is rigid at home and abroad and it is unlikely that it will relax in favoring free debate in these conferences.

Tolerance in Debate

None the less it was desirable, even necessary, to have so great a Pacific power associated with the institute today. Because of reports of Russo-Japanese strained relations in Manchuria, the fact of the former's invitation to join the institute is of particular interest. Peace is being kept now with some difficulty between the representatives of the two highly antagonistic countries. Indeed there was a close approach to rupture when the Japanese repelled with some heat the insinuations of bad faith on the part of his country. Despite this incident the courtesy and mutual toleration manifested in the debate between the representatives of the two nations whose militarists are at each other's throats go far to justify existence of such a common meeting place.

Fact-Finding Board Urged

The interest of the conference continues to center on Manchuria, and the feeling is general that what is needed there is a fact-finding commission from neutral nations. Today reports that Russia was concentrating troops in the northern section and that a Russo-Chinese understanding existed were current. These the Chinese representative vigorously denied, but the presence of Russian instructors and leaders with the troops seems certain.

Chinese propagandists are persistent in pointing out that if the western world sides with Japan, China will be driven into an alliance with Russia and thereby Communism will be given a great hold upon the Chinese masses.

On the other hand, the Japanese urge that they stand as a bulwark against the advance of Communism. Beyond doubt this is true. The Government and the ruling classes of Japan are as strongly anti-Bolshevist as they are in the United States. It is undoubtedly recognition of this fact that makes Russia play for Chinese support, although it is little more than three years since the Russian Communists were driven out with great slaughter, and the influence of Michael Borodin in China was utterly destroyed.

The Moscow Government is evidently willing to forget the past and try for influence in China in the future. Any pact with Japan is hopeless, and I have it from a high authority in that nation that there is serious apprehension of a break. China, which, despite its huge population, is no match for Japan, is nursing the friendship of Russia and any day may produce important developments.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13
News of Sports—Page 11

FEATURES

Radio Programs 4
The Radio Platform—Aviation 4
Events Tonight 5
Art News and Comment—Theatrical News 7
Music of the World—Theatrical News 7
Home Building, Gardens, Architecture 8
Interior Decoration and Antiques 9
Book Reviews and Literary News 10
The Home Forum 11
Puzzle
[With German Translation]
Educational 16
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

INDUSTRIALISTS OPPOSE FORCED JOB INSURANCE

Modification of Antitrust Laws Proposed at Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Compulsory federal or state unemployment insurance was vigorously opposed at the closing session of the thirty-sixth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers here yesterday. Further cooperation between business and government through "administrative modification" of the antitrust laws also was urged in a resolution.

The resolution on unemployment set forth a plan for the continued study of methods to regularize employment through building up voluntary funds for needs in slack periods, such funds to be formed out of contributions by employers and employees.

A sound system should constantly endeavor to minimise the occurrence of unemployment and to effect and conserve enlarged employment opportunities, the resolution said. A grave responsibility rests upon all employers to seek every means to stabilize employment, and in times of distress all employers should contribute to relief funds, it declared.

The resolution also recommended that available work be distributed among all men and women normally employed in industry, making the hours of each worker shorter.

"We oppose the imposition of compulsory state or federal unemployment insurance on private industry," the resolution continued. "In every form yet proposed it is without actuarial foundation, arbitrary in its exemptions, and, under the misnomer of insurance, establishes a dole, the injurious effects of which upon the individual and society are plain."

Referring to the antitrust laws, another resolution declares that in view of the present economic situation further cooperation between employers is essential to efficient conduct of business.

The Department of Justice was commended for its initiative in investigating the administration of the bankruptcy laws and in recommending legislation to improve their character.

South America Encircled By Airway Lines

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 31 (By U. P.)—With the departure of the southbound plane of the Pan American Airways at 6 a. m. Monday the last link of the east coast air mail and passenger service from Miami, Fla., to Buenos Aires, Argentina, will be completed, and the dream of encircling South America by American air transport lines will become a reality.

The extension to be inaugurated Monday increases by 1264 miles the route from Miami via Brazil and will connect the cities of Paranagua, Florianapolis, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande and Montevideo with the United States, Canada, Central America and the West Indies on the north and Buenos Aires on the south. The planes will be flown over the entire route once a week. The new addition to the east coast route provides a long-needed service and taps one of the most important districts of the continent, which up to now had been lacking in air connections with business and industry of North America.

Business interests here hail the new extension as a most encouraging sign of progress, and it is felt in commercial circles that this important step portends the fulfilment of another great need to trade on the east coast—twice-a-week service to and from the United States.

Inauguration of the new line will connect every country of the Western Hemisphere with the exception of Bolivia and Paraguay by air, as the Pan American Airways now operates services out of Miami down both coasts of South America and from Brownsville, Texas, to the Canal Zone via Mexico and Central America.

Attractive Home Playgrounds Stop Holiday Exodus in Roumania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—Holiday-making abroad is no longer the vogue with Roumanians. A government scheme, started several years ago, to provide attractive home playgrounds and so to stop the annual exodus of holiday-makers to Biarritz, Nice, Carlsbad and other European resorts is proving successful.

Until a year ago Roumanians contended that, despite the cost of travel, they could spend a cheaper vacation outside Roumania because of its inflated prices. But this summer has seen crowded trains leaving Bucharest daily for the mountain villages in the Carpathians and for the pleasant climate of Transylvania with its hot lakes and baths, some of them established since Roman times.

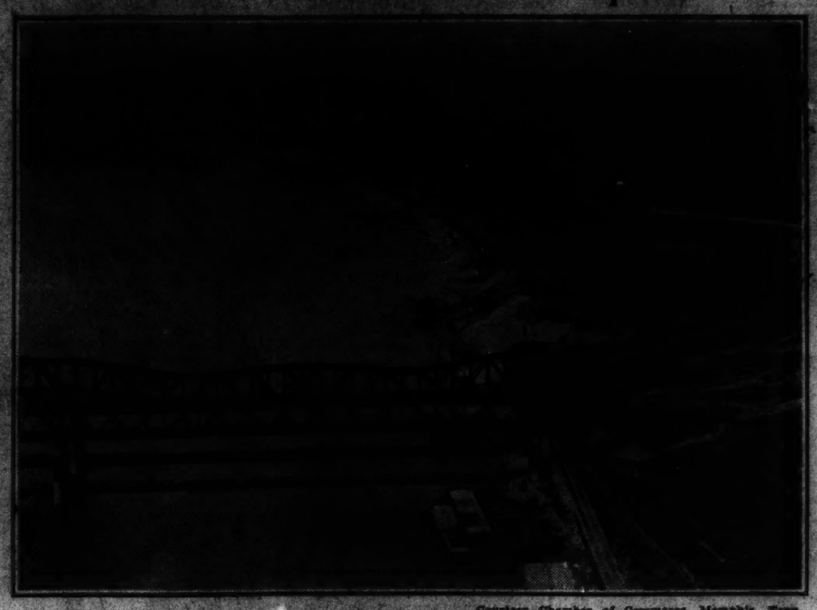
In the opposite direction from the mountains fast trains cover the distance of nearly 300 miles to the Black Sea with only one stop. Here nature has provided an almost endless sandy shore. From Constanza, the big seaport town, several railroads are being built out as fast as new beaches are developed. Three years ago there were no trains in these regions and there, ground where stand hotels and parks.

Leaving the city over fertile plains resembling Kansas or Nebraska one encounters dusty roads filled with oxcarts carrying melons and vegetables to the markets, and beyond them can be seen scores of boys herding sheep over the stubble from which the wheat has been cut.

Approaching the Danube big herds of chalk-colored cattle hovering about old-fashioned wells herded by cowboys on foot—there are no fences for the protection of the great grain fields—makes one feel that civilisation is indeed primitive, but these same plains are crossed by luxurious trains which connect the East with the West.

In between the forks of the Danube the train passes through a birds' paradise, for the land is low and swampy. Just beyond the glint one gets the first glimpse of Turkey in Roumania. The watermelons cease to be of the long rattlesnake kind, and become small and round, and just as sweet as those in Turkey itself. In each patch there can be seen the crew's nest, a kind of shelter built on stilts, from which the owner protects his melons from man and beast by day and night. His weapon is usually an old timpani, upon which he beats at regular intervals.

Where Great Inland Port Is Proposed



Courtesy Chamber of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Air View Showing Bluffs, Along the Water Front, Stabilization of Which Already Is Near Completion.

Shift From Complete Freedom Looms at Indian Round Table

Gandhi Reported Likely to Modify Demands of Congress in Return for Agreement Between Hindus and Moslems

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 31—Signs are multiplying behind the scenes of the Round Table Conference that Congress's policy of complete independence for India will be modified by Mahatma Gandhi in return for Hindu-Moslem agreement.

While the delegates of these two groups still maintain opposing fronts in formal conferences at St. James's Palace, there is much coming and going between the two parties elsewhere, indicating that strong efforts are being made to obtain definite results from the conference.

Officially things are at a deadlock, since no agreement has been reached on the Hindu-Moslem controversy, and Indian delegates are planning much faith in the new National Government's ability to assist in settling India's constitutional issues.

The outcome of the general election has stimulated widespread desire among the delegates to prepare the way for other progress, and efforts are again under way to bring the factions into cooperation.

The position the Hindus and Moslems occupy at the conference is exactly similar to the status both communities maintain in India. Each distrusts the other and each is so fundamentally in contrast with the other that their positions virtually automatically segregate them in opposing camps.

The Moslems are now insisting that the British Government should settle the communal problem. But Mr. Gandhi thinks the British share in the settlement should consist only in appointing an arbitration committee. It is his opinion that it would be regrettable if the British Government itself actually had to settle the communal question, since this would show India to be incapable of taking over its own government.

In this regard it is understood here if the Moslems join hands with Mr. Gandhi he will no longer ask for entire control over external affairs and defense—two issues on which the Congress has hitherto been violently opposed by British and other interests.

Control of Indian Press To Counteract Violence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—A Press Control Bill has been added to the laws of India.

The bill was devised by the Government of India for the purpose of counteracting incitements to violence through the channels of Indian newspapers, and passed its third reading in the Legislative Assembly here recently.

According to Mr. H. W. Emerson, secretary of the home department, there is incontrovertible evidence that press incitements to violence have a widespread effect on Indian youth.

During the civil disobedience campaign carried on by the Indian National Congress many Indian papers fostered a policy of violence, and several had to suspend publication under emergency legislation which was introduced to deal with the situation.

State Legislature Narrows Work On Motor Insurance

With the so-called deductible insurance policy bill finally defeated in the House of Representatives, late yesterday, only two or three bills of minor importance to those interested in lowering automobile insurance rates remain for legislators to consider.

It is believed, however, that the deductible bill, which requires motorists to pay $100 out of their own pockets for damages amounting to $200 or more, will be called for reconsideration on Monday when the Legislature reconvenes.

Unless the supporters of the deductible policy gain their point for reconsideration, the only bill left which should have any particular bearing on preventing higher rates in 1932 is the one empowering the Legislature to promulgate the 1931 rates for another year. Some members, however, question the constitutionality of this bill in view of the clause in the existing law which authorises the insurance commissioner to fix rates so that the insurance companies may operate at a profit.

The House still has before it the bill petitioning the Legislature to authorize formation of a bureau under state control and the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce bill seeking repeal of the compulsory law and substitution of a system of insurance whereby only motorists guilty of carelessness on the highways would be required to insure against damages.

After passing through a third reading, yesterday, the state rating board bill, following considerable debate, was held over until Monday for possible advancement.

The deductible policy bill was refused a third reading after a proposed substitute for the bill was defeated which provided that motorists be permitted to choose whether they should take out regular full insurance coverage or whether they should avail themselves of a deductible policy at a lower premium rate.

ITALY TO MAINTAIN PRESENT WAGE RATE

ROME, Oct. 31 (AP)—Premier Mussolini yesterday assured Italy that there will be no further general reduction in wages.

Under his presidency, the Central Committee of Corporations rejected suggestions it had been studying for nation-wide cuts in industrial salaries. The committee declared decreases inadvisable despite the tendency of other nations to meet the depression in that manner.

Opening the committee session a week ago the Premier said he thought wages already had been reduced to the lowest tolerable level. A year ago he ordered a horizontal cut of 10 to 12 per cent in all wages, governmental and industrial, with greater reductions in high salaries.

HOOVER SEES SURE SIGNS OF RECOVERY

Runs on Banking System at Home and Abroad Disappearing

DEPOSITS BALANCE GOLD WITHDRAWALS

Hoarded Money Returning to Usual Channels—Trade in Britain Reviving

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — The "run" on the American banking system, at home and abroad, appears to be over, according to the joyful announcement of President Hoover.

Money is coming out of hoarding, foreign withdrawals of gold are counterbalanced by gold deposits from other countries, bank failures are rapidly disappearing and commodity prices have risen. Though the burden of the business depression still rests heavily upon the people, the panic stage of the two-year period of deflation is now apparently a thing of the past.

"I am happy to note the very great change which is evident in the credit situation since the announcement of financial plans on Oct. 7," President Hoover said with a smile, as he addressed some 70 correspondents who stood about his big flat-topped desk in the executive wing of the White House.

Thereupon Mr. Hoover enumerated the hopeful signs that have appeared on the business and international horizon since the dramatic conference lasting till midnight at that same White House three weeks earlier. While Mr. Hoover made no actual declaration that the crisis is over, the feeling in official circles goes much further than his own optimistic words.

Continuing, he said:

"Following the abandonment of the gold standard in England a wave of great apprehension spread over the country. Hoarding of currency rose to the high point of $200,000,000 a week between that time and the announcement of the credit pool and other credit measures.

"Country bank failures had risen to nearly 25 a day during this period. At the same time the drain of gold abroad due to the alarm of foreign holders of American credits had in this period risen to as high as over $200,000,000 a week.

"Evidence over the last week indicates that not only has hoarding ceased, but actually $24,000,000 of hoarded money has returned to the banks. The small bank failures have almost ceased—the last report showing only seven out of 20,000 total. Foreign exchanges are returned to a basis at which it is no longer advantageous to ship gold abroad.

"The practical effect of this recovery is shown in an increase in the price of wheat by 10 cents or 12 cents a bushel and cotton by $15 to $20 a bale."

Although the information does not appear in Mr. Hoover's official statement, it may nevertheless be accepted on highest authority that the Administration was led to take the step of forming the National Credit Corporation and other widely publicized moves to restore confidence, because the situation was regarded as of the utmost seriousness.

Now, according to Mr. Hoover's statement, substantiated by the financial pages of every paper in the country, the leaf has been turned, the panic stage is over, and the United States has weathered one more financial storm.

Status of Dollar Menaced

Officials here are still unwilling to admit for a moment that a "run" against the United States could have been successful; yet they add that if it had indeed theoretically achieved the culmination of a banking "run," and toppled over the American dollar, the effects would have been catastrophic and world-wide, with the franc presumably following the debacle. In this extreme case the gold standard which Mr. Hoover and the French Premier, M. Pierre Laval, have since pledged to maintain would have been left virtually without defenders.

In terms of human values the figures presented by Mr. Hoover present their own dramatic picture. As banks in many cities and towns over the country became insolvent in past months, a mass panic developed in many widely separated communities, and hoarding on a vast scale began.

The facts that will one day go into future textbooks on the present great depression, thereupon occurred, as men and women over the country withdrew money from banks and hid it in their homes, about their persons, or buried it underground. It was the sum total of such innumerable actions which caused weekly figures from the Treasury Department showing amount of money "in circulation" to leap upward, week after week.

Now this index of the amount of hoarding has for the first week declined after tapering off. It is, in its own way, the barometer of business confidence, and it shows that confidence of citizens everywhere is returning. Between the week when England went off the gold standard, Sept. 19 down to Oct. 21, the amount of money "in circulation" leaped upward by $417,000,000, to an all time high record of $6,564,000,000.

The more brightening prospect is shown in regard to European withdrawals of gold. These figures of gold withdrawals are also a ba-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

NEW FLOOD BILL FOR MISSISSIPPI RIVER PLANNED

Control Association Calls Convention to Revise Jadwin Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 31—Mississippi River states from Cairo to the Gulf this week launched steps toward a new deal in flood control for the valley. The Mississippi River Flood Control Association sent out calls for a convention in Washington for Dec. 10, to revise the long-mooted Jadwin plan.

The general tenor of a new bill to be drafted was decided at a meeting of the association's committee. Four major changes were agreed upon:

Compensation for lands condemned for flood control purposes; maximum protection for backwater areas; maintenance of levees by the Federal Government where levee boards are in financial distress and unable to assume the burden; levee drainage to be provided by the Federal Government.

The Louisiana plan of reservoirs will be included to the extent that they may be constructed if engineers decide they are needed. Mr. W. H. Dick of Memphis, association president, is chairman of the committee responsible for the bill.

Plans also are under way to give Memphis, southern gateway city on the Mississippi River, one of the finest inland harbors of the world. City, federal and private interests of Memphis and the Mid-South are cooperating in the movement which calls for, in part:

Permanent stabilization of caving water-front bluffs through an engineering feat similar to that performed at Culebra Cut, Panama Canal.

Construction of a two-mile scenic river-front highway, extending from Memphis's business section to the $10,000,000 Harahan Bridge across the Mississippi.

Canalization of Wolf and Nonconnah Rivers, on north and south sides of the city, to provide 11 miles additional industrial water frontage; and maintenance in these canals of nine-foot channels to conform with the federal inland waterways policy.

Construction of two additional river-front municipal parks, bringing the city's total number of parks overlooking the Mississippi to six.

General expansion of harbor and wharfage facilities, and enlargement of Memphis's river and rail terminals, already among the finest on the river.

The program outlined represents actual and proposed plans of the Memphis Harbor Commission, created by Mayor Watkins Overton in 1929 for the purpose of meeting demands of a Memphis river traffic which has increased more than 300 per cent in the last five years—to a present annual volume in excess of 2,000,000 tons.

PEDESTRIANS URGED TO USE REFLECTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 31—A strong interest in the reflectors which are now coming into use for pedestrians is manifested here by Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, Connecticut Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, who points out that this innovation may have "a most interesting result."

"Many intelligent people who walk on highways after dark recognise and make preparations for situations where they may not be readily seen by an oncoming car operator," Commissioner Stoeckel continued. "A recent instance is known where a lady dressed in black, knowing that she might be invisible to an oncoming car on that account, carried her handkerchief in her hand and fluttered it each time a car came along.

"Whether pedestrians will ever arrive at the point where they can be induced to wear reflector buttons or whether such discussion is even advisable need proper is a question, but everything which can be done by a publication to show the motor vehicle operator that he is there ought to be done."

HOOVER TO PUT 'FACTS' ON NAVY BEFORE PEOPLE

President Announces Determination to Disprove Gardiner Statement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—President Hoover's determination to put the exact facts of his proposal to reduce the navy budget squarely before the public has in no whit abated. In an official statement he announced that he was only waiting to secure a list of the members of the Navy League before selecting from the list a representative to sit upon a committee which, Mr. Hoover declares, "will be able to establish the untruths promulgated by the president of that body."

The President referred to Mr. William H. Gardiner of Boston, whose denunciation of Mr. Hoover, in a leaflet issued and widely circulated here on behalf of the league, was what precipitated the controversy.

Mr. Walter Bruce Howe, chairman of the board of directors of the league, has called a special meeting of the executive committee of the body to consider Mr. Hoover's denunciation. The executive meeting of the league will be held in the next few days, probably in this city. Date and place of the conference will be arranged at the convenience of the committee members, Mr. Howe said.

Executive Committee

Members of the executive committee, in addition to Messrs. Howe and Gardiner, are: Mr. Henry Breckenridge, New York City; Mr. N. M. Hubbard Jr., Chicago; Mr. Arthur Curtiss James, New York City; Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, New York City; Mr. Nelson Macy, New York City; Mr. Ogden Reid, New York City; Mr. T. Douglas Robinson, Mohawk, New York, and Mr. James W. Wadsworth, Genesee, New York.

It is understood that several of the executive committee members were consulted by Mr. Gardiner before he issued his statement criticizing the President. Whether the whole committee sanctioned the announcement could not be learned.

Messrs. Gardiner and Howe declined to discuss the developments today, beyond referring reporters to the former's comment made public last night. They were in conference all morning at Howe's law offices.

Directors of the league, in addition to the executive committee men, include Mr. Woodbury Blair, Mr. Clement L. Bouve, Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Mr. William M. Galvin and Dr. David Jayne Hill, all of this city; Mrs. Aida De Acosta Breckenridge, Mrs. Robert W. Kelley and Mrs. Herbert Longendyke, of New York City; Mr. George P. Chittenden, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Templeton Crocker, Burlingame, Calif.; Marion Eppley, Newport, R. I.; Mr. George E. Leach, Minneapolis, Minn.; Gen. Charles F. Macklin, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Charles Martindale, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. Clarence Ousley, Fort Worth, Texas, and Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith, Berkeley, Calif.

Mr. Gardiner "Surprised"

Apparently unperturbed by the turn of events, Mr. Gardiner showed no inclination to apologize. He was "surprised," he said, that Mr. Hoover would appoint a commission of his own rather than sponsor a Congressional investigation. "Of course I should welcome the Congressional investigation that would bring out and publish all the pertinent facts," he added.

The President's move recalled his similar action of two years ago when he struck at Mr. William B. Shearer, who claimed he had helped wreck the unsuccessful Geneva arms conference of 1927.

This is not the first time the Navy League has been in conflict with administration policies. It was recalled today that during President Wilson's term, before the declaration of war against Germany, representatives of the league were barred from all naval ships and stations by order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

"Mr. William Howard Gardiner of the Navy League is fighting with his back against the wall," said Mrs. Laura Morgan, associate secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, commenting on the matter.

"No other explanation could account for his astounding attack upon President Hoover, issued in the name of the Navy League. He refuses to recognize that the functions and purposes of a navy have changed since nearly all the civilized nations of the world have accepted the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact as international law. When the Council of the League can invoke the pact for renunciation of war in its dealing with one of the three great naval powers, as it did recently, the pact can no longer be ignored as a scrap of paper," she said.

Anti-War Feeling Grows, Holmes Says

Public opinion against war, growing more intense as the time for the Disarmament Conference nears, is one of the great factors for world peace and disarmament, Dr. John Haynes Holmes of New York, one of four speakers at a peace mass meeting in Ford Hall, said last night.

The meeting, attended by 500 people, was one af 150 scheduled to take place throughout the country in the interest of world peace and was sponsored by a committee of Boston citizens in connection with the World Tomorrow, a newspaper.

Prof. Samuel Guy Inman, authority on Pan-American affairs, stressed the importance of the United States setting its own house in order before it could have much influence in international peace negotiations.

"Until we can rectify our imperialistic policy in the Western Hemisphere as evidenced by our expansion of territory at the expense of Latin America in the latter half of the nineteenth century and by present use of armed intervention in Haiti and Nicaragua, our efforts for world peace will lack force. Our situation in the past with reference to Central American states is analogous to Japan's acts of intervention in Manchuria. We must go to the Disarmament Conference with clean hands."

Devere Allen, editor of the World Tomorrow, stressed the importance of doing away with economic warfare by competitive tariff rates.

"We have professed peace in conference with other nations, but have demanded armament parity with Great Britain," Bishop William F. Anderson of Boston declared, pointing out that 80 cents of every American tax dollar goes for war purposes. He was hopeful for the future, however, because "war-minded" nations are becoming "war wary." "The idea of world peace has come into its own. Never before has there been such a response to the appeal of peace and contentment."

SECONDARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31—There has been an increase in the number of students, especially in the secondary schools where attendance is not compulsory, according to Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools in the District of Columbia.

In addressing yesterday's session at the 86th annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Institute of Instruction, Dr. Ballou further said that American education is facing a crisis today due to the expression and the increased costs in the expansion and maintenance of present educational systems.

Unemployment No Issue In Long Island Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODMERE, N. Y., Oct. 31—Unemployment is not a problem among residents of Woodmere, L. I., a village of close to 3000 persons. Scarcely more than a score of persons eligible for employment are idle, a recent survey showed. The figures compare favorably with those of five years ago.

The population of Woodmere is comprised in the main of persons who commute to their jobs and places of business in New York City.

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Mussolini Talks War at Home But Wants World to See Italy As Chief Arms Race Opponent

Belligerent Speeches to People Contrast With Attitude in International Discourse—'War Mentality' of Followers Held Dangerous

FASCIST ITALY—*Fourth of six articles*

By PAUL CREMONA

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—In many quarters, especially those hostile to the present régime in Italy, there is a persistent endeavor to prove that, sooner or later, Fascism will spell war in Europe.

This conclusion is reached through the consideration that hitherto no dictator has succeeded in keeping up his prestige among his followers without embarking in some foreign adventure. Others again rightly maintain that, although Signor Benito Mussolini is far too clever to jeopardize the work he has not yet done by some rash move, he will nevertheless be driven eventually into war by his bellicose followers.

Undoubtedly there is an element of truth and danger in this possibility. In fact, one wonders whether the Duce, after having formed a "war mentality" among the Fascists and gifted his country with a powerful military organization, will be able to apply the brake and hold back his men in a serious international crisis, or whether he has not become unconsciously the "slave" of the Fascist war party.

During the nine years of his government Signor Mussolini has delivered numerous speeches which, without being an open incitement to war, were undoubtedly warlike in tone. These are the addresses that excite the greatest enthusiasm among the Black Shirts and which give one the impression that the mass of the Italian people is at present invaded with a bellicose attitude. Stimulating martial ardor and hopes of territorial expansion, organizing the temperament of war by his domestic policy, yet proclaiming his sincere desire for peace, Signor Mussolini has brought about in Italy a situation not very different from that which existed in Germany before the war.

Demands Place in Sun

He has often demanded a wider "place in the sun" and inflamed national aspirations to an extent hitherto unprecedented. His patriotic oratory has aroused the dormant feelings of the Italian people, who have suddenly become possessed of the dream of expansion. Yet in practice, and especially in his relations with foreign statesmen, he has been both cautious and practical. But he has caused a rather dangerous situation, both within and without Italy, and many are alarmed by the militant policy of Fascism.

In recent months Signor Mussolini appears to have gone to unusual length to correct the impression produced abroad by his belligerent utterances. His broadcast message to the American people on New Year's Day, his decidedly pacifist statements on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Henry L. Stimson and of the German statesmen, Italy's oft-repeated desire to collaborate sincerely and whole-heartedly toward the success of the disarmament conference, have had the effect of calming public opinion abroad. But it is doubtful whether this abrupt change of policy has had similar beneficial effects in Italy.

If it is true that most of his belligerent speeches in the past were mostly delivered for home consumption, it seems equally probable that these reiterated and impassioned declarations in favor of peace were meant to pour oil on the troubled waters of foreign public opinion, which was becoming more and more alarmed as regards the real intentions of the Fascist Government. There can be no doubt that Signor Mussolini is sincere when he states that Italy will never take the initiative of a war. He has seen war with his own eyes, and knows too well its tragic consequences, but he has hitherto shown himself to have little confidence in the various schemes and plans that are being devised to prevent or to render more difficult the outbreak of a war.

No Faith in League

Fascism holds the League of Nations in very little account and considers that the League cannot insure lasting peace.

What really calls for serious attention is the warlike education and training given to the Italian youths; the fruits of such an education can already be seen. It is among the very young that there is a real sentiment for military adventure. The average Italian is not by nature belligerent, but, on the contrary, the most peace-loving man on earth. When Fascism launched its first appeal to the Italian nation it was responded to by a people desirous to live in peace. They readily extended their support to Signor Mussolini because they were convinced that he would set their country in order and assure them of a long period of peace and tranquillity. The new generation, however, is being brought up in an entirely different attitude. The Fascist ideal is to transform the rising generation into a race of conquerors, glorying in force. The new school textbooks, recently prepared by the Ministry of Education, are all pervaded with this ideal.

The results of such an education have been really astonishing. The Italian youth is aggressive, full of an ardent national spirit, and already considers himself as a future soldier destined with his fellow Fascists to revive the old glories of Rome. It is on these imposing masses of enthusiastic youths that Fascism places all its hopes for the future.

The influence which the rising generation will be able to wield on the future history of Italy is incalculable, and one only hopes that the very education which Italian youths receive today may later on open their eyes to the dangers of exaggerated nationalism.

New Japanese Move Northward Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

to prevent the Soviets becoming alarmed.

Soviet officials in Tokyo continue to consider the situation not alarming. They admit, however, that the fact that the Japanese Army in Manchuria is acting independently of the Government causes Moscow to feel that all of Mr. Hirota's assurances cannot be taken at their full value.

Foreign military observers here assert that the Japanese General Staff has always considered its defense line the Khinghan Mountains, running through Heilungkiang. Hence it may want to establish a pro-Japanese Chinese administration throughout this area.

Anti-British sentiment is increasing since the vernacular press reports that the British Minister in China has urged that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, President in Nanking, retain office, promising him moral support provided that Nanking adopts a more reasonable attitude toward the British and immediately accepts the British demand for a solution of the Thorburn case—involving the disappearance of a young Englishman of that name.

Sino-British Accord Rumored

The vernacular press even believes that a secret Sino-British understanding has been effected by which Nanking agrees to equip extensive factories equipped with British machinery. Competent authorities consider these reports exaggerated, although it is considered natural that the British Minister should take advantage of the present situation to liquidate the Thorburn case. It is likewise reported that Moscow is taking advantage of the situation to urge Mr. Mo Ten-hui, the Chinese representative, to immediately accept final settlement of the Sino-Russian dispute regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway.

It now appears that Japan hopes that the infusion of Canton elements would bring to Nanking a régime more favorable to Tokyo. The conference for a united China is near failure since Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, and Mr. T. V. Soong, the Nanking Finance Minister, are determined to retain their offices.

Regarding the situation along the Nonni River, it now appears that Japan is making efforts to induce Heilungkiang to incorporate the troops of Gen Chang Hai-peng, the anti-Chang Hsueh-liang leader, thus disposing of Chang Hai-peng's men, who would otherwises become bandits. Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, has been informed that Heilungkiang will probably consent to repair the Nonni bridge itself. Startling developments around this bridge, however, are still possible.

The struggle between the army and the Government is continuing under the surface, with General Honjo, the leader in Manchuria, largely doing as he pleases. Prince Saionji, who is arriving in Tokyo tomorrow, will probably strengthen the Government's hands, since he is know to consider the army oversealous and endangering the welfare of the nation through disregarding foreign opinion.

The vernacular press reports that a Nanking emissary to the United States is departing shortly.

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U. S. Army Wins International Military Stake

Approximately 17,000 persons, said to be the largest crowd that ever attended a Boston Horse Show, joined in a storm of applause when the United States Army team from Fort Riley, Kan., swept to overwhelming victory in the International Military Stake which climaxed a thrill-packed night for the thousands of lovers of fine horses. From the moment when, the ringmaster called the class for workhorse pairs to the tanbark, the fourth evening's performance shone with quality and style.

In the events for Hunt teams, the huge Garden ring blazed with color. The Myopia Hunt Club plate was the prize in this event. The Dilwyne Farm of Mount Chesnin, Del., caught the judges' eye. Second place went to the team of Mr. Hugh Bancroft Jr. of Cohasset and the Myopia Hunt of Hamilton was third.

In the Norfolk Hunt Plate the blue ribbon went to Mrs. Arthur Scrivenor Jr., riding Ulic.

There were only three entries in the class for pony stallions shown in harness. King of the Plain from Mrs. John R. Thompson's stable, St. Louis, won the blue. Sir Andra won second place, and third went to Hamilton Look In.

When the United States Army entry, Show Girl, loped into the ring for the start of the concluding event, the gray mare cleared the difficult obstacles without a fault. But no perfect score was again forthcoming until another United States Army entry had appeared after the pick of the Canadian, British, Irish Free State and French Army teams had ticked off a number of faults.

Ugly, Tanbark, Ansonia and Suzanne of the United States Army team finished with no faults. Although Peter Pan of the American team faltered at the broad jump enough to dislodge the bars for two faults, the United States team swept the first five places. Sixth and last place inside the ribbons found Ireland and France in a tie. The visiting officers agreed to toss a coin for the chance to finish in the prize list, and Lieutenant du Breuil won over Commandant J. G. O'Dwyer riding Blarney Castle.

Millions Are Left To Humane Groups

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—The American Humane Association of New York City and the Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago, will receive between $750,000 and $1,000,000 each, and the Boy Scouts of America about half that amount, from the $3,000,000 estate of the late Mrs. Marion E. McConnell, wealthy Chicago widow, whose will was filed with the clerk of the Probate Court, yesterday.

While Mrs. McConnell had always shown deep interest in humane work, she was not particularly active in the work of either of the organizations mentioned in her will. She tripled her fortune, it is said, through careful investment of $1,000,000 left by her husband 14 years ago.

LESS TENSION URGED FOR SCHOOLROOMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 31—The abolishing of home work for elementary grade students and the breaking down of some of the tension in schoolrooms were advised yesterday by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts. Addressing an audience of 2500 at the state teachers' convention, Dr. Smith said. "Let every teacher do his or her part in easing the load that every child carries. Begin to understand the pupil's viewpoint and, perhaps, if you do that, the pupil will begin to get yours."

It is up to the teacher, he said, to teach the child "his obligations to himself. Teach life's values, social and moral values. If we could see ourselves as the pupils see us, we would make a revolutionary change." At the closing session of the convention, Mr. Charles E. Lord of Camden was elected president, and Bangor was chosen for next year's convention.

FRANCE NAMED AS LEADER WITH UNITED STATES

Foreign Policy Chairman Says Their Understanding Is Essential

Franco-American understanding is "the essential first step toward world prosperity," in the opinion of Mr. James G. McDonald, chairman of the National Foreign Policy Association, who spoke today at the first luncheon discussion of the Boston branch in the Copley-Plaza.

Awareness of President Hoover and Premier Laval on this vital point is one of the most encouraging aspects of world affairs, Mr. McDonald asserted. He spoke with a background of wide travel and contact with leaders in Europe during the past summer.

"Of all the great powers in the world, France and the United States are today the two whose financial credit is unshaken, whose stability at home is unquestioned, and whose authority abroad is unimpaired," Mr. McDonald said. "Together, France and the United States can give the leadership which is essential for the solution of the international problems that are unsettling the world.

"Under these circumstances it is auspicious that France and the United States are seeking a basis for a genuine rapprochement.

"Once Paris and Washington agree, their effective coöperation with London and Berlin should not be difficult. Thus, and only thus, in my judgment, can confidence be restored sufficiently to permit the normal recuperative processes of business and commerce to reassert themselves."

As a striking example of world economic interdependence, Mr. McDonald called attention to the policy of Russia, which has subordinated its activities for the "world revolution" in order to promote trade with capitalistic nations. Upon trade depends the success of the Five-Year Plan, and Soviet leaders therefore are eager that the capitalistic system, instead of being destroyed, should heal itself sufficiently to supply a market for Russian products. It is more interested in securing higher prices for its wheat, oil, platinum and other exports than in communistic theories.

"Meanwhile, the dependence of the prosperity of the United States upon conditions abroad becomes each day more evident," Mr. McDonald continued. "No one now seriously denies that every part of our country has a direct interest in the Old World's efforts to preserve the established social and economic order, and gradually, but none the less surely, our people are coming to see that Europe's ability to forestall disaster depends vitally upon the collaboration of the United States."

Restoration of some measure of control by the League of Nations over Hungarian finances, was envisaged by Mr. McDonald.

"Perhaps the League representatives, if given supervisory authority over both Hungary and Austria, may help clear the way for the fruitful collaboration of those two neighbors," he said.

The speaker touched upon several other phases of current world affairs, including the situation in England and Manchuria.

Mr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard Law School, also spoke. Mr. Christian A. Herter, chairman of the local Foreign Policy Association, presided.

United States 12th to Back Arms Holiday

GENEVA, Oct. 31 (AP)—Hopes for realization of an armament truce beginning Nov. 1 revived today with receipt of the adherence of the United States, bringing the number of nations which have returned affirmative replies to 12.

These are: The United States, Japan, Russia, Hungary, Holland, Australia, New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Albania, Latvia and Luxembourg.

France and Switzerland also are known to have agreed unofficially to the truce. The replies of Italy and Germany have not been received, but it is assumed that they, as initiator and hearty supporter, respectively, of the holiday will join.

Most of the important powers are thus accounted for. A number have stipulated that their adherence is provisional on the adherence of other states, but it was hoped that by tonight these "provisos" will have been met.

Favorable responses from several other governments probably will be received today. There was a disposition in League quarters to view the project with optimism and it was believed some sort of truce agreement can be put into effect.

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP)—France notified the League of Nations today it is willing to accept and participate in the proposed one-year armaments holiday, providing its neighbor states do the same.

A brief note from the Foreign Office said the French Government is willing to adhere to the armaments resolution voted by the League Assembly, but that there must be assurance that countries bordering France will take similar steps.

ROME, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Italian Government has sent to the League of Nations formal acceptance of a one-year armaments truce, which it proposed, with the reservation that the plan be generally accepted by other nations.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Government yesterday notified the League of Nations that Sweden accepts the proposal for a one-year truce in armaments beginning Nov. 1.

ALLEGHENY STEEL PROFIT

Allegheny Steel Company for the first nine months this year reported net profit of $846,748, equal to 11 cents a common share, compared with $1,494,145, or $2.18 a share, in the corresponding period last year.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Miss Bertha R. Jacobs, Roxbury, Mass.
Gertrude L. Hatch, Stonington, Me.
A. M. Hatch, Stonington, Me.
Mrs. Gladys Surles, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Ada Schultz, Flushing, N. Y.
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MOUNT HOLYOKE GRANTS TUITION FREE TO EIGHT

Impending Withdrawal of Students Prompts Relief Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 31—Mount Holyoke College for the first time has offered free tuition to non-scholarship students whose parents feel unable to keep them in college unassisted. Eight students are at present in college as a result of this offer, after impending withdrawal for financial reasons.

Another measure adopted at Holyoke in harmony with proposals made to colleges by President Hoover's Organization on Unemployment Relief, is the permission to parents to defer payment of college bills. The college has called attention to an "article of its traditions," that "every able student should, if necessary, receive financial assistance."

Early last year the college established an emergency scholarship fund. By the end of March that fund was exhausted and new requests for assistance were coming in, the college reports.

To meet the quadrupled demand for scholarships needed to help students carry on this year, Mount Holyoke has issued an appeal for gifts to establish new funds and enlarge old ones.

During the academic year 1930-31 Mount Holyoke paid approximately $38,000 in scholarships, the college reports. Yet in July of this year there were four and one-half times as many applications for such aid as in July, 1930.

Later in the summer the number of additional requests for scholarship aid was between two and three times what it had been in the previous year at that time. Already the college has promised $46,205 for scholarships.

"Should this increase in proportion hold through the current year, either for new scholarships or increases in present ones, the funds now available will be insufficient," the college statement continues. "Parents are literally sending their daughters to college on a shoe string and even an increase of $2300 in scholarship funds, voted last year additional gifts of $2200 from the Outside Donors Fund, and other sums, may not be adequate to meet the greater demand."

CONTRACT AWARDED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Treasury today awarded the contract for the new federal building at Waterbury, Conn., to March Bros., St. Louis. The company, which bid $352,000, must complete the work in 420 calendar days.

SEPTEMBER OIL STOCKS LOWER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Stocks of oil in September showed a decrease of 13,909,000 barrels compared with a decline of 15,-897,000 barrels in August and a decrease of 9,462,000 barrels in September, 1930, according to the Bureau of Mines.

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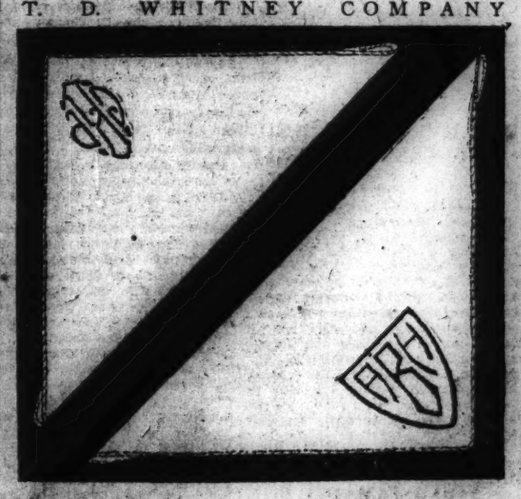

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FLORIDA CITRUS GROWERS URGED TO CO-OPERATE

Secretary Hyde Says United Marketing Is Solution of Their Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., Oct. 31—Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, United States Secretary of Agriculture, has offered as a solution for Florida's citrus problems coöperative marketing, with the grower in actual control. He was met with a storm of applause from the large audience—national, state and local officials, with many hundreds of orange and grapefruit growers—assembled here on the occasion of the opening of the new citrus by-products laboratory.

"There was a time," said Mr. Hyde, "when production was a problem in United States agriculture, but that time has passed. Now it is an economic problem from the planting of the crop to the ultimate consumer."

Proceeding, he urged the necessity of finding means to achieve a balance between production and the markets, also the importance of acquaintance with and adjustment to foreign markets.

"Prosperity will only come," Mr. Hyde said, "from a profit left on the farm; not larger production." He said he would have every farmer in the country—whether citrus producer, cotton or wheat grower, feed or stock raiser—accept this as the keynote for both present and future.

"There is," he said, "only one absolutely successful control of all these interblended questions, that is coöperation. Complete coöperation of the Florida citrus growers with Florida organizations, so that the farmer (or call him horticulturist if desired) shall have control of the crop, will solve the present problem, and leave a profit on your farms over and above the gold on your beautiful trees."

The laboratory, the opening of which was signalized by this important gathering yesterday, was authorized last spring by the federal Department of Agriculture, and has been built with funds raised in the Winter Haven territory. It will be operated under federal control and at Government expense, for the most advanced experimental and research work by recognized experts.

Before the conference closed, Mr. Hyde, in response to urgent requests from the gathering, enlarged upon the suggestion he had previously made that citrus coöperative organization, beginning with the county, taking in regional and state organizations, should have a national clearing house, made up of representatives of all citrus-producing areas.

There should be, Mr. Hyde said, a sort of "national citrus legislature, meeting once a year, at which the problems of the industry, nationally and regionally, should be considered and solutions reached, the decision of the body to be the law of the industry, just as the law of Congress is the law of the nation, and the law of the Legislature is the law of the State."

This would mean, Mr. Hyde concluded that California and Florida would have to get together and work together, but that wouldn't be difficult, since their interests, fundamentally, are common.

PHILADELPHIA SHIPS TROLLEYS TO CHILE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31—Enthusiastic straphangers have an opportunity today to set a record by riding a trolley from Philadelphia to Valparaiso, Chile—for 15 electric street railway cars are just setting out upon this journey. However, they are not proceeding under their own power, for they are to make the trip aboard the Japanese steamship Glasgow Maru. According to the steamship agents here, 15 more trolleys will take to the sea sometime next month aboard the steamship Karachi Maru.

HARBOR TO BE MADE FROM JAMAICA BAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMAICA, N. Y., Oct. 31—A program for the development of Jamaica Bay, that, if carried out, will transform the body of water into a harbor that will rate with the finest in the nation, is being outlined by civic leaders in the region, Adj. William McMillen, one of the first to champion the move, has announced.

Shallowness in certain portions of the bay impede the entrance of sizable commercial craft. Although the carrying out of the proposed plan will cost considerable, results would be sufficient to warrant the expenditure, sponsors of the idea contend.

Canyon to Have Own Water Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND CANYON, Ariz.—Tired of hauling water more than 100 miles, Grand Canyon village has decided to drop its bucket straight down and hoist its water from Indian Gardens, 3075 feet below the South Rim.

In other words, a contract has just been awarded for the construction of a new water system at Grand Canyon which will do away with the old system of transporting water on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Flagstaff and Del Rio, Ariz. Already work is being pushed on an 8000-foot cableway from the South Rim to a point near Garden Creek, whence the new supply of water will come, to facilitate the placing of almost two miles of five-inch steel pipe along the walls of the canyon.

Specifications call for a specially manufactured copper content steel pipe, which is capable of withstanding a pressure of 2250 pounds per square inch. Alongside the pipe line itself there are to be three separate conduits for transmitting electrical power down to the giant 17-stage pumps which are to handle the single lift from Indian Gardens to the rim, more than one-half mile above.

Real Estate Group Opposes Tax Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—The eagerly anticipated plan for pulling Chicago out of its financial bog, giving relief to real estate taxpayers and otherwise revising the tax machinery, just completed by the executive committee of the Governor's Tax Conference, met opposition from the real estate interests when it was presented for approval of the conference yesterday.

Mr. Mark W. Levy, president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, warned the conference that if the real estate board's program was not substituted for the portion of the report with which the real estate interests disagree, it would carry its fight to the Legislature.

Difference has arisen over the means proposed for giving immediate relief to real estate owners who, he declared, are overburdened to such an extent that they cannot pay their 1930 taxes. The real estate board's plan calls for "lifting" the 1930 taxes altogether, except for the minor part due to the State, and funding the balance over a 20-year period by floating a bond issue of some $250,000,000. Mr. Levy stood firm in declaring this was the only relief which would mean anything to property owners.

HYDE EXPLAINS NEED OF FARM ADJUSTMENT

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 31. (AP)—Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, addressing an audience of farmers here last night, said agriculture is entering an era of readjustment in which marginal land must be abandoned and "our agricultural plant adjusted to remove overproduction."

Secretary Hyde emphasized the necessity of turning unprofitable farm land into timber land or pasture areas. He called overproduction the primary cause of the depressed state of agriculture, and said, "The present economic depression will have been fruitless indeed if we fail to utilize its lesson."

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Harmony?—Maybe

SLOAN FAVORS COUNCIL PLAN TO HELP TRADE

Motor Head Says Swope System Would Involve Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—American industry would do better to seek economic relief through a national economic council than through the trade organization system of the "Swope plan" according to Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation.

Mr. Sloan, testifying yesterday before the La Follette subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Manufactures, expressed confidence in the ability of a national planning council, representative of industry, to coördinate the undirected economic energies of the nation.

He warned, however, against attempting to set up a council with specific functions outlined. "It would be a great mistake," he said, "to lay down anything definite on the basis of present conditions which are as abnormal as those of 1929 and early 1930."

"But," he continued, "if a council made up of the right type of men is instituted and permitted to work out the problems of industry through an evolutionary process, much good can come of it. As the La Follette bill stands I am very much in favor of it."

On the one hand has been the Swope plan, advocated by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, which would rescue industry through the medium of trade organizations empowered to enter into contracts within the trade or industrial group. Liberalization of the antitrust laws would be essential to its operation.

On the other hand is the plan for a national economic council set forth in a bill introduced by Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., from Wisconsin, chairman of the special committee. It provides for a fact-finding council with power to require desired information from industry and business on the basis of which planning recommendations would be made. Its function would be primarily coördination of the business and industrial energies of the nation.

Mr. Sloan, as have previous witnesses before the committee who have represented big industrial interests, expressed firm opposition to any direct interference by the Government in business. But he recognized the necessity of coöperation between Government and business, which he believed might be brought about by such a council.

Mr. Sloan said he expected a considerable improvement in the domestic market for motorcars in the spring, but saw little hope of any improvement in the foreign market.

Negro Boy Rescued From Mud Flats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31—As Mr. Wesley L. Ketterer of this city was driving near the Passunk avenue bridge early this month, he caught sight of a 10-year-old Negro boy who was sinking fast in the mud flats of the Schuylkill River some 125 feet from the shore.

Taking the two seats from his automobile, Mr. Ketterer laid them down and picked them up one after the other until they had borne his weight safely as far as the boy's side. Although the latter was now up to his neck in slimy mud, Mr. Ketterer managed to extract him safely, and together they returned to the shore, whereupon the rescuer entered his car and left the scene without more ado.

In the meantime firemen had been summoned by other passers-by. Through their efforts Mr. Ketterer's identity was discovered and they are now recommending that a Carnegie Medal should be awarded to him.

Cypriotes Said To Favor Greece

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The recent unsuccessful rebellion against British rule in Cyprus has served to strengthen the determination of the Greek inhabitants to seek unification with Greece, according to a statement issued here by Mr. Soterios Nicholson, a prominent Greek publicist.

Mr. Nicholson's statement, after reviewing the history of the British occupation of Cyprus points out that the population remains more than 80 per cent Greek and is earnestly desirous of putting off the foreign yoke.

It declares that unless Great Britain takes steps to return the island to its mother country agitation and preparation for another revolt will continue "placing England in the embarrassing position of holding an entire country against the will of the vast majority of its inhabitants."

CUBAN PER CAPITA WEALTH DECREASES

HAVANA, Oct. 31 (AP)—The per capita wealth of Cuba decreased from $34.69 to $28.27 between June 30, 1930, and Dec. 31, 1930, according to the official bulletin of the Treasury Department, published yesterday.

Money in circulation fell from $127,043,189.48 to $105,007,736.08 during the same period. Commercial paper held by banks decreased from $152,840,874.33 to $138,872,774.15, and deposits dropped from $189,610,329.07 to $144,696,522.30.

MONTREAL RAIL MEN CONFER ON WAGE CUT

MONTREAL, Oct. 31 (AP)—Several meetings between members of the railway running trades and their union executives have been held here to decide whether the men will voluntarily accept a wage cut. No decision has yet been arrived at, according to union officials, and no indication was given as to when a conclusion may be expected.

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MERCHANT SHIP COMBINE TAKES OVER U. S. LINES

Roosevelt-International and Dollar-Dawson Group Are Owners

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The United States Lines passed yesterday into the hands of one of the strongest shipping combines ever formed in this country.

The eleven passenger ships, including the giant Leviathan, are now owned jointly by the Dollar-Dawson West Coast combination and the Roosevelt-International Mercantile Marine Company of New York.

In the group are men who have made American shipping history in the revival of this country's merchant marine since the World War. Among them are Mr. R. Stanley Dollar, Mr. K. D. Dawson of Portland, Mr. Kermit Roosevelt and Messrs. John M. and P. A. S. Franklin.

The change in ownership was accomplished without interruption of service

The combine promised that the existing vessels and the two additional fast liners now being built will be operated in the north Atlantic, and that the flagship, Leviathan, will make no less than seven annual sailings.

The new owners took over $3,170,000 of long-term obligations to the Government, representing the balance due from the Chapman group. They agreed to furnish a working capital of $3,500,000 and guaranteed the payment of $2,500,000 for completing the two new liners.

One million of the operating fund is to be in cash, the rest in letters of credit. Stockholders of the old company, which could not pay for new stock, will be paid about ten cents each, a new issue of stocks by the combine.

Mr. Dollar, who organized the group which bought the lines from the board, was represented in the Dollar-Dawson group, but to what extent was not disclosed.

Mr. T. V. O'Connor, chairman, said the west and east coast groups hold equal stock in the holding company organized under Nevada laws to take over the lines.

Saving of Audubon House Is Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The National Association of Audubon Societies has voted unanimously to aid in efforts to save from demolition the former home of John James Audubon near West 156th Street, and to act as a depository for contributions, according to announcement made by Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton, chairman of the committee which is endeavoring to enlist public interest in the project yesterday.

Among other organizations which have indorsed the committee's efforts to preserve the old mansion are the New York Linnaean Society, New York Historical Society, Staten Island Tree Club and the Louisiana Historical Society, Mr. Bolton said. The subject is scheduled to come before a meeting of the board of trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, he added.

Unless the sum of $15,000, necessary to move the house to its new location on park land, is raised before Nov. 24, demolition of the structure will be started on that day, the committee said.

Edison to Contest Only Part of Will

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 31 (AP)—Mr. William L. Edison of this city, who announced yesterday he would contest the will of his father, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, said today that he would not attack the entire instrument.

In a formal statement yesterday, Mr. Edison characterized the will as "unfair," and that undue influence had been brought to bear by his stepmother and his half brother, Charles.

In his statement today he said he would contest only that provision relating to the handling and distribution of the bequest left to him, adding that some reports concerning the matter that have been attributed to him had not been made or authorized by him.

JOHNSON CRITICIZES HOOVER POLICY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Charging the Administration has "jockeyed and juggled" the nation into the League of Nations, Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California called upon the people yesterday to reaffirm American policies next year through the ballot box.

Senator Johnson said the Administration had violated the Constitution in participating in League of Nations proceedings over the Sino-Japanes dispute.

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Clash of Cosmic Rays Sprinkles Debris in Earth's Atmosphere

Invisible Beams Which Peer Into Iron and Stone Perform Antics Caught by Camera—Physicists Testing Strength of Ray's Bombardment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Cosmic rays, beams from distant regions that bombard the earth from all directions both night and day, are the subject of an elaborate experiment at the California Institute of Technology which is designed to measure the force with which these invisible rays strike.

It is known that the beams arrive at the earth with such speed that many traffic accidents result and tiny particles are bounced off from molecules in the earth's atmosphere.

As these particles sift down upon the surface of the globe, they perform characteristic little tricks of their own, and it is by studying these habits that observers hope to learn more about rays that are themselves invisible.

In the laboratories of the California Institute of Technology, one of the world's strongest electromagnets has been constructed, and between its poles the cosmic ray particles pass unhesitatingly but not unseen.

Camera Traces Deflection

An automatic camera records their movements as they travel through a vapor-filled tube, and tells how far the tremendous pull exerted by the magnet is able to deflect them from their path. By measuring this deflection, it is hoped that the energy of the rays can be determined.

The giant measuring apparatus required a year to build and weighs several thousand pounds. It was designed and constructed by Dr. Carl D. Anderson, research fellow in physics, and a student of Dr. Robert A. Millikan, director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics.

Dr. Millikan is a winner of the Nobel Prize for physics, and is recognized as one of the foremost natural scientists in adding to the scanty knowledge of cosmic rays.

"Cosmic rays," Dr. Anderson explains, "come into the earth's atmosphere from outside space with equal intensity and from all directions. They are much like X-rays except that they are from 5 to 100 times as penetrating."

Penetrate Iron and Stone

The intrepid are able to pass through several feet of iron, stone or lead without a quiver, and unless one descends below the surface of the ocean in a submarine, is entombed in a mine deep within the earth, or similarly isolates himself from the natural environment of men, he may as well resign himself to letting the things shine on.

The energy carried by cosmic rays throughout the universe is believed to be as great, if not actually greater, than all other forms of radiant energy together, including the sun. Dr. Anderson told an interviewer. Furthermore, additional knowledge of the character of this energy may revolutionize man's concept of the physical universe.

The rays are believed to originate from a vast mass of hydrogen in which atoms are continually being built up, several hundred million miles beyond the sun. Whether or not this process is building up or tearing down the material universe has been a source of dispute among physicists.

Added Cotton Crops Seen by Jute Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 31—"Adequate tariff protection on jute and jute products would automatically create new markets for over 1,000,000 bales of cotton," Cason J. Calloway, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, declared in a letter to the Association for the Increased Use of Cotton, which comprises the entire membership of the textile organization.

His statement in part is as follows: "American cotton and cotton products are staggering under especially heavy burdens from the present tariff, since it is causing foreign countries to retaliate for restrictions upon their exports to us by restricting purchases of American cotton to the minimum.

"It is conservatively estimated that adequate tariff protection against jute and jute products would automatically create new markets for over 1,000,000 bales of cotton, with the added benefits all along the line arising from the manufacture of over 500,000,000 pounds of cotton.

"If the great mass of our people could be awakened to what it would mean, directly and indirectly, to open up this new outlet for over a million bales of cotton, and to put thousands of workers on the job of making cotton yarns and cloths to replace this jute—I believe there would spring into action an irresistible demand for the simple justice for an adequate protective tariff on jute and jute products."

RUTGERS HEAD RESIGNS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 31 (AP)—Dr. Philip Milledoler Brett, acting president of Rutgers University since October, 1930, today announced his decision not to accept the permanent presidency of the university. Dr. Brett explained that his New York law practice prevented him from assuming the duties of a permanent president.

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Twelve Years of Airways

British Flying Success Answers Five Questions

By HARRY HARPER
Author of "The Evolution of the Flying Machine," etc.

LONDON

TWELVE years of pioneer flying by British transport airplanes were completed on Aug. 25, and airway officials and engineers are now comparing views as to the lessons which have been learned since the world's first daily air express service was inaugurated by a British airplane between London and Paris in 1919.

It is agreed that when aircraft first came into use, commercially, they had to demonstrate their capabilities in five main directions:

1. They had to prove their greater all-round speed as compared with surface transport.

2. They had to show that they could be operated safely upon an all-the-year-round basis.

3. They had to provide proof of their reliability, even under adverse conditions.

4. Passengers had to be convinced that airplane transport could be made comfortable.

5. The airway had, after emerging from a pioneer phase, to demonstrate its ability to operate on a normal, profit-earning basis.

Airplane Wins in Speed

As regards speed, which brings air transport its loads, the verdict is emphatically favorable. Even on such a short route as that between London and Paris, Imperial Airways, with their new terminus adjoining the London Victoria Railway Station, and with faster four-engined aircraft, now effect a door-to-door journey, from the heart of London to the center of Paris, in only 3 hours 40 minutes, as compared with 6½ hours by boat and train. But it is, of course, on long routes that the speed of the airplane tells its real story. India, for example, is now only a few hours over five days from England by the weekly air mails, while passengers, mail and merchandise are now being flown from London to Central Africa in only just over six days.

But speed in itself is not enough. It is essential that it should be allied with safety and reliability. In this regard it is possible to cite statistics which apply from 1924—when British air transport was merged into the one enterprise of Imperial Airways—until the present time. These figures, in respect to safety, show that during this period more than 7,000,000 miles have been flown by British aircraft between London and the continent, and on Empire routes, and that during all this flying, often under most adverse conditions, you can count on the finger of one hand the accidents involving any injury to passengers.

An examination of the question of reliability furnishes answers which are equally satisfactory. When civil flying began many flights had to be canceled in bad weather, owing largely to an imperfect meteorological service, and to the absence of wireless telephone communication between aircraft and ground stations. Today, thanks to a technical organization, and to the use of powerful, multiengined aircraft, the figure for flights accomplished to schedule by British aircraft on cross-Channel and Empire routes has risen to 94.2 per cent.

British experts have been devoting careful attention to insuring that airway speed, safety, and reliability are associated with high factors of traveling comfort. In the early days of civil aviation, a journey by airplane was as an adventure, and travelers paid little attention to the noise of the engines, or to the small, cramped saloons. But that phase did not endure for long. Business men began to use the airway. Pleasure traffic developed into steady, all-the-year-round services. And the business men who now fly regularly in growing numbers, in order to save that time which is money, demand as great a comfort on the airway as they are accustomed to in ships or trains.

Luxurious Modern Flying

The determination to provide luxury in modern flying is exemplified by such a new fleet of British aircraft as Imperial Airways is now employing on its main routes. Each of these machines, as equipped for European service, carries a total of 42 people—38 passengers and a crew of four. The saloons are as large as those of a railway Pullman car. You can leave your armchair seat while the craft is in flight and walk over to a perfectly appointed buffet, where a uniformed attendant is ready to dispense refreshments. A clear view is obtained outward and downward from each curtained window, while the placing of engines away from the hull and the employing of sound-deadening materials prove so efficacious that the noise passengers hear in the saloons, even in rapid flight, is no louder than in an express train.

Twelve years of airplane transport have, in fact, provided favorable answers to four of the questions enumerated above. And what of the fifth? What light is now thrown on the problem of establishing British air lines as normal, profit-earning enterprises, independent of government subsidies? Here the problem is twofold. In the first place, air lines need to secure bigger all-the-year-round loads of passengers, mails and merchandise in order that overhead charges may be distributed over a larger average volume of traffic; and, in the second, they require aircraft which, while maintaining a sufficiently high cruising speed, carry more paying load per horsepower than is the case today.

When, in 1924, British air transport was merged in the national organization of Imperial Airways, this company was granted official subsidies on an annually decreasing scale, it being the desire of the Government, and the aim of the company, to establish airplane transport, as speedily as possible, on a basis which would necessitate no further financial assistance from the state. Progress in this direction may be indicated briefly by the percentage of income represented by subsidy. This, in 1924, stood at 64 per cent, but at the present time—in spite of heavy expenditure on routes upon which traffic is still in its infancy—it has fallen to approximately 50 per cent. And it should be remembered that Imperial Airways shareholders have been receiving dividends; while operations have been hampered, of course, by extreme trade depression.

A most encouraging fact, lately, is that though traffic by almost every other forth of transport has been declining, owing to the persistent depression, that by air shows an increase.

Twelve years is, of course, a short period in the development of any form of transport, but in regard to British airways, these first years have told a tale of rapid, consistent progress; while from both a technical and traffic point of view the prospects are now so favorable that there appears no obstacle which cannot be overcome in establishing airplane transport on such a basis that its speed is at the service of the community without involving a continuance, beyond a reasonable pioneer phase, of subsidy payments from the state, these payments serving the purpose of accelerating progress, and of enabling the airway to arrive more speedily at its goal of economic independence.

TWELVE YEARS' PROGRESS IN AIRPLANE DESIGN

These Two Pictures Show the Tremendous Strides Forward Aviation Has Taken in Passenger Planes. The Picture on the Left Is the Type of Craft Used in 1919 Between London and Paris, While That on the Right Is the Huge Air Liner Now Used by the Imperial Airways on Its Long-Distance Runs, Literally a Flying Pullman Car With Quiet Cabins and Plenty of Reserve Power.

The DISK MAKERS present

Symphonie de Psaumes, by Igor Stravinsky, played in Paris by the Orchestre des Concerts Straram and sung by the Alexis Vlassoff Chorus, with the composer conducting. Columbia Masterworks Set. Three 12-inch records, $6.

STRAVINSKY is strong fare except for the most experienced listener. He falls upon new ears as strange sounds. This is all in the way of a warning to those who know him not to try this offering before purchasing. At the same time, to those who appreciate this Russian master, the Symphonie de Psaumes will come as a refreshing contribution.

This piece was written for the Boston Symphony Orchestra's fiftieth anniversary and was composed "to the glory of God." It is based on Psalms 39, 40 and 150, King James version, and is sung in Latin. With it Igor Stravinsky returns to the highly individual point which had its high watermark in his Sacre du Printemps (Rite of Spring), which was so effectively given to the public at large over the radio by Leopold Stokowski last year.

The music is bare, primitive and austere, a thing of severe beauty. Despite its obviously Russian origin, it has little of the mystical associated with that country. An interesting point in the orchestration is the absence of violins and violas and Stravinsky makes the instruments that are left sound so much like a massive church organ that it is hard to believe one was not used in the recording.

The voices of the chorus particularly stand out, and they do full justice to a score which must be most difficult to sing. The brilliance and vitality of the voices are exceeded only by the excellent ensemble smoothness characteristic of Russian vocal groups. A splendid record for the musically advanced, it is technically well recorded, with full instrumental response in keeping with the best in modern reproductive apparatus.

Tannhäuser-Fest March Act 2 and Lohengrin Prelude to Act 3 (Wagner). Played by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Frederick Stock. Twelve-inch Victor record, $2.

Mr. Stock's reading of these two popular Wagnerian orchestral offerings makes a good record for many occasions, for both these numbers are familiar to and understood by the general music-loving public and their rendering by such an excellent orchestra and conductor is worth noting. Technically the record has exceptionally clean-cut kettle drums and double basses, much more so than many current recordings and an essential thing for Wagnerian music with its massive structure. This effect is more noticeable in the Fest March. The Lohengrin offering has one technical fault and that is several of the very high violin notes are so weak that they are barely heard. That this might be the fault of the reproducing machine is quite true, although in this case it seems to be more definitely in the recording. At best it is a minor matter which should, however, be guarded against in the recording laboratories.

Rhythmic Music

Goodnight, Sweetheart (Noble, Campbell & Connelly) and I Wouldn't Change You for the World (Jones-Newman). Played by Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians. Columbia 10-inch, 75 cents.

Here is the record for the person who has heard modern dance music described as everything but nice and soothing, for these last two adjectives fitly describe it. It is one of those unusual pieces of utter simplicity which is its charm. It demands very slow and tender treatment. And there is no orchestra more suited to this kind of music than Guy Lombardo's aggregation, which includes his three brothers, with a fourth almost old enough to join, too.

Simply orchestrated, the well-known Lombardo variations are delicate engravings in miniature brasses and piano passages. As much as it is played on the radio this piece is still standing up and Columbia's recording by our Canadian friends renews its charm. The other side is very much of a common garden variety of piece, saved from mediocrity by Mr. Lombardo, who makes it sound quite decent. It is too much to expect two outstanding pieces on a single record. If this side is forgotten, the other side makes it worth having.

Not That I Care (Whiting and Hammerstein) and Ship Yourself to Happiness (Gordon, Revel & Richman). Benny Goodman and His Orchestra. Columbia 10-inch, 75 cents.

The first of these two numbers is from the current musical show, "Free For All," and as played by Mr. Goodman it has the well-marked but musical bass and slow, effective rhythm of a Wayne King record. A nice tune, it has a piano passage in it which is good but makes one feel it was played behind a screen. If that could be brought forward to the same place as the vocal refrain it would be better.

The other side, from the Ziegfield Follies, is an unusual thing in that it is played in rapid tempo, yet it does not become roughened in so doing. It is a typical musical show number and a good companion piece to "Not That I Care."

The Listener Speaks

Harps and Chicago Now Go Together

A LOVELY instrument on the radio is the harp. Because of its usual connotation it has been regarded somewhat with awe by the average person, such as the awe that a subject might feel kneeling before his sovereign. But in Chicago, out of which comes much superiorly arranged radio music, the harp has been given a very definite place in the modern orchestral pattern. Listen in some Friday evening if you will to the Florsheim period at 10 o'clock under the direction of Ferdie Grofe. He is the one, you will remember, who orchestrated George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" for its first presentation by Paul Whiteman at Carnegie Hall. In fact, he is believed to be the power behind the Whiteman musical throne. In this half hour popular music period which somehow sounds "different," one will find a liberal use of the harp. It seemed to this listener that many passages were taken by the harp that evening that normally would be carried by the piano. Between choruses of "When the Moon Comes Over the Mountain," last Friday evening an entire interpolated Victor Herbert chorus was played by the harp without any orchestral accompaniment whatsoever.

♪ ♪ ♪

There is lots and lots of "Hobson's choice" double piano music on the air. One hears snatches and occasionally solid pieces, but usually Gershwin, Youmans, Berlin, and all the etcetera. It is somewhat cheering therefore to hear a pair of keyboard specialists who know that Chopin, Mozart, Beethoven, Debusssy and Ravel exist. If you haven't heard Fray and Braggiotti, a Franco-Italian team on the Columbia network, then you should. They gave Debussy's "Festivals" last week. Inadvertently they gave "Yankee Doodle" one Sunday recently, served up as certain composers might have done it, in the "variations on a theme" idea. The listeners wanted more. Consequently we have had "Yankee Doodle," which certainly isn't any more complicated than a theme from a Beethoven symphony, served to us à la Beethoven, Rachmaninoff, and several other famous composers. Much double piano music seems to be straight playing with "frosting added an octave higher by another pair of hands." But the Messrs. Fray and Braggiotti have deliberately started out to prove that four hands are actually better than two. As in most sustaining programs they have been transferred around a bit, but there are definite assurances that they will now be heard on Friday evenings at 10:45.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lying beside many a college dormitory phonograph and others as well is Brunswick record No. 3628-A. It is "Red" Nichols's arrangement of "Ida, Sweet as Apple Cider," a favorite of youthful dancers. Mr. Nichols made an excellent series of arrangements of these old favorites. The opening chorus of this record is the same one by which you may identify Mr. Nichols on the air. He has kept it for a theme song. You'll hear him from the Park Central Hotel over the Columbia network Sunday and Monday evenings at 11:30, Wednesday at 11:15, and Saturdays at 1 a. m.

♪ ♪ ♪

We're organizing a "Radio Credit Club." Membership in it is given to those programs on the air which haven't a line of advertising. Nominated as charter members are the General Electric program on Sunday afternoons and the General Motors "Parade of the States" on Monday evenings.
A. D. H.

'New' May Not Mean 'Better'

Mechanical Scanning Receives Due Praise

OPINION has been voiced from time to time that mechanical scanning will loom up as an ever greater handicap to the perfection of television as other problems are solved. According to Mr. D. E. Replogle, vice-president of the Jenkins Television Corporation, pioneer workers in the field, many of the faults that have been ascribed to mechanical scanning have been due not to mechanical scanning as such but to the crudity of the apparatus in use. It has been found that many of these faults have been washed away with improvements of apparatus, leaving the method with few if any objections. He continues as follows:

"An instance of this is the early belief that mechanical scanning would always result in black streaks across the picture. But now, with a projected image the black lines have been turned to white and with the use of increased number of lines and a greater scanning speed the streaks are not particularly noticeable, while with the use of 120 lines, a development that may soon become standard, the lines are almost imperceptible. The development of the crater lamp, synchronous motors, the lens disk, projected images—all are tending to the elimination of many of the faults usually identified with mechanical scanning.

Direct Camera Pickup

"At the transmission end long strides have been made. The former flying spot method of direct television pickup, which closely limited the size of the subject which could be televised, has been displaced by the portable camera, which can pick up not only a small stage, but even outdoor scenes. The old camera was very inefficient in that only a small fraction of the light by which the photo-electric cells might be actuated was used. The new camera remedies this condition almost completely.

"The mechanical scanner is already familiar to the television enthusiast. Perhaps he had failed to realize that the trouble with television in the past could be remedied by refinement rather than by radical innovation. Those who view the modern television images will be astounded at the improvement with the continued use of mechanical scanning. So long as this improvement can be continued the Jenkins Television Corporation feels justified, and rightly so, in developing television along these lines.

"In the meantime, of course, we are keeping a weather eye on electrical scanning. The cathode ray system, whose newness has been touted as greatness, should receive continued development. But at present nothing indicates its advantages over mechanical scanning. The high frequencies involved; the difficulties of synchronizing not only the transmitter and receiver but also the vertical and horizontal components of the image, which are transmitted on separate channels; the need for more than one channel; the high cost of the equipment and the short life of the cathode ray tube are problems not to be overlooked in comparing the cathode ray with mechanical scanning. Until these problems have been solved to a greater extent than they are today it were best to rely on the tried and true method.

Dependable Service

"Another factor in discussing the relative methods of mechanical and electrical scanning is the almost total lack of regularly functioning apparatus to use as a standard of electrical scanning. One demonstration is excellent, another not so good. But is the day in, day out performance of electrical scanning to be used as a standard? No, even if electrical scanning were perfected in the laboratory it is far removed from the realm of the amateur mechanic or electrician and would probably prove impracticable in the home.

"The argument that a piece of apparatus as electrical as a radio-visor and subject to the delicate variations of electrical current should not be handicapped in one step of the process by a mechanical device is offset by tests made in the Jenkins laboratories, which show that 120 lines mechanically scanned are superior to the same number of lines electrically scanned. And until cathode ray equipment has been built and tested in daily use we are ignorant of its possibilities.

"We are viewing with great interest the present researches in these fields, with a high regard not only for the potentialities of these systems, but also for the ability of the men who are furthering them but feel they must prove themselves."

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Del Castillo, organ.
5:15 Popular song period.
5:30 NBC, Dandies of Yesterday.
5:45 Del Castillo, organist.
6:00 Football Review, Ralph Clifford.
6:15 Popular song period.
6:03 Announcements; news.
6:45 Jack Beauvais; Del Castillo.
7:15 Madelon Brooks, soprano.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto.
7:45 Studio pianist.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio; two talks.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Program: Sousa's Band; male quartet; dance orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar: Baby Rose Marie; Aileen Clark; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Bradford organ.
5:40 WBZ Rocket Club.
5:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sport review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Little Buster Circus Parade.
6:30 Riverside Pals.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward McHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar; Rodemich Orchestra.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:15 Talk, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
8:30 NBC, "Dance With Countess D'Orsay."
9:00 Edward McEnelly and his orchestra.
9:30 NBC, First Nighter: sketch, "The Clean Up."
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" Sketch.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Lloyd Stoneman, pianist.
11:00 Announcements; sports review.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 "Merry Go Round": sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tropic-Aire: football scores.
6:00 "Musical Mirror": Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
6:15 Political talk.
6:25 Variety review.
6:45 "Collegians": sketch; organ.
7:00 News; weather; temperature.
7:15 CBS, "Political Situation in Washington Tonight," Frederic William Wile.
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs; Brusiloff orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band; glee club.
8:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
8:45 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
9:00 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
10:30 Meyer Davis' Le Paradis Band.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:45 Political talk.
6:00 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith.
6:45 News flashes; weather.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; orchestra.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:20 "Getting the News."
7:30 Hollywood Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:30 Criterions, male quartet.
8:45 Voice and piano recital.
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Hour: concert band; Indian legend.
9:30 CBS, "Welcoming WON"; soloists; quartets; orchestras.
10:30 CBS, National Forum: Senator Hiram Bingham.
11:00 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 CBS, Harold Stern and his orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Etchings in Music."
5:30 Fishermen's program.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Frankie Smith's Orchestra.
7:15 Time Announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 31

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:50 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:40 p. m.—Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
12:45 Talk; announcement.
1:00 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:30 NBC, Talk, Mr. Carveth Wells.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Manhattan Guardsmen; band.
4:30 NBC, Wonder Program: soloists; concert orchestra.
5:00 Elizabeth T. Behnke, pianist.
5:30 NBC, General Electric Twilight Program: Maria Jeritza, soprano.
7:00 Fox Orchestra: Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Billy Murray, soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; time; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 NBC, Red Cross Mattress Concert: Boston Sinfonietta. Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Radio Test Tones.
10:15 NBC, Ted Weems's Orchestra; soloist.
10:45 NBC, President Hoover's Unemployment Program; Erno Rapee's Orchestra; Sisters of the Skillet; Boswell Sisters; Guy Lombardo; Jessica Dragonette; Amos 'n' Andy; Morton Downey; Freddie Rich; talks, Messrs. Walter S. Gifford, Owen D. Young, William Green; B. A. Rolfe; Kate Smith; Paul Whiteman; Bing Crosby; Ray Perkins; Olive Palmer.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mexican Typica Orchestra.
10:15 Safety Crusaders.
10:30 NBC, Fiddlers Three.
10:45 Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 NBC, Morning Musicale.
12:15 p. m.—Goldman String Ensemble.
12:45 "So You're Going to Europe"

1:00 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 NBC, "Local Self Government," Mr. Alexander Lincoln.
1:45 Unitarian Hour; service.
2:15 NBC, Symphonic Band.
2:30 NBC, Chauncey Parsons, tnor; Herbie Kay's Orchestra.
3:00 Religious Life Hour; talk.
3:15 People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.
4:00 NBC, Melodies de France; Barrere Little Symphony.
4:30 First National String Ensemble.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 Art Reardon's Aristocrats.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:10 Success Interview.
6:15 Principato Hawaiian Duo.
6:25 Wright interview; music.
6:30 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
6:45 NBC, Adventures of Barbara Wayne.
7:00 Time; musicale.
7:15 "Songs My Mother Used to Sing."
7:15 NBC, Jolly Time Revue; soloists; dance orchestra.
7:30 NBC, The Three Bakers; trio; Ray Perkins; popular orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; speakers; soloists; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party: Dixie Jubilee Singers; dance orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 WBZA Players: "XCastle Quaint."
10:45 Same as WEEI.
12:00 Time; weather; sports.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 Organ Melodies; soloist.
10:00 "The Song Book."
10:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
11:00 Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain"; organ and soloist.
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Sons of Eli"; double quartet.
2:30 "Dancepators"; soloists.
3:30 Political talk.
3:45 Yankee Quartet.
4:00 John Shepard Day program; soloists; ensemble; orchestra.
6:00 String quartet and soloist.
6:15 "Memories": Edmund Breese.
6:30 City Fuel Pageant: soloist; piano duo; dramatic sketch.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, "Charlie and Oscar" sketch.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 Political talks; music.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Roxy Theater Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Baron, conductor; chorus.
9:30 CBS, Part 2, "On the Bottom."
10:00 Gus Arnheim and his orchestra.
10:45 Same as WEEI.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 m—CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "The New British Government," Mr. Raymond G. Swing, from London.
12:45 CBS, "Cafe Budapesth"; Viennese gypsy music.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches Program.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Erich Kleiber, conductor.
5:00 CBS, the Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue; comedy, music; mystery drama.
6:30 Howard Orchestra; Yacht Club Boys.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 CBS, Esther Cad-Kin; concert orchestra.
8:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
9:00 Melody Mirror; voice, organ, violin.
9:15 Three Pals; piano duo; vocal trio.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; weather.
10:45 Same as WEEI.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Mid-day Musicale.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

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A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF NOV. 2-8

MONDAY, NOV. 2

7-7:15—**"Myrt and Marg."** New daily series. CBS to WKRC.
7:15-7:30—**Ohman and Arden, pianists.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
7:30-7:45—**Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.** Monday, Wednesday, Friday. CBS to KFH.
8-8:30—**Soconyland Sketch.** "Grandsir." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.
8-8:30—**Archer Gibson, concert organist.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8:15-8:30—**"Singin' Sam," baritone.** Monday, Wednesday, Friday. CBS to KOIL.
8:15-8:30—**Musical Master Works.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—**Death Valley Days Sketch.** "A Death Valley Election." NBC—WJZ transcontinental
8:30-9—**Voice of Firestone.** Soloists; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.
9-9:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Harry Horlick's orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—**Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra.** Wanderers Quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:15-9:30—**Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.** CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—**General Motors' "Parade of the States."** Dedicated to Connecticut. Mixed chorus; Erno Rapee's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Musical Dominoes.** Popular orchestra; piano duo. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**"An Evening in Paris."** Delphine March; Del Staigers; Lou Raderman; piano duo; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Gold Medal Express.** Ohman and Arden, popular pianists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.** CBS to KDYL.
10-10:30—**The Modernists.** CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—**"Real Folks" sketch.** "A New Enterprise." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-11—**Toscha Seidel, violinist.** Concert orchestra. Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole." CBS transcontinental.
11-11:30—**Slumber Music.** Concert orchestra. Daily. NBC—WJZ chain.
11-11:30—**Coon-Sanders Orchestra.** Monday and Thursday (Saturday, 11:30). NBC—WEAF chain.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3

7-7:30—**Mid-Week Hymn Sing.** Mixed quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
7:15-7:30—**Odette Myrtil and her Orchestra.** NBC—WJZ to WREN.
7:30-7:45—**Southern Dairies Orchestra.** Tuesday and Friday. CBS—Dixie network.
7:30-7:45—**Kaltenborn Edits the News.** Tuesday and Thursday, CBS to KOIL.
7:45-8—**Back of the News in Washington.** NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:30—**Armstrong Quakers.** Author series. Soloists; quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-8:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.
8:15-8:30—**Abe Lyman's Band.** Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, CBS to KOIL.
8:30-8:45—**Red Goose Adventures.** Western story. CBS transcontinental.
8:30-8:45—**Heel Hugger Harmonies.** Male quartet and string ensemble. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—**Goodyear Program.** Sousa and his Band; Revelers Quartet; dance orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:45-9—**Walter Winchell, columnist.** Guest soloist. CBS to KOIL.
8:45-9—**Waltz Time.** CBS—Dixie network.
9-9:30—**Ben Bernie and his orchestra.** CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Musical Magazine.** Concert orchestra. Armchair quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Household Program.** Alice Mock, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Fuller Man.** Mabel Jackson; Earle Spicer; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**"Great Personalities."** Frazier Hunt; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Dixie Concert Orchestra.** CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:15—**Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.** CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Old Stager's Memories.** Light Opera review, with chorus and orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-11—**"Arabesque" sketch.** CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4

7:45-8—**"Believe It or Not" Ripley.** Wednesday and Friday. NBC—WJZ to WLW.
8-8:15—**College Memories.** Male quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:30—**"The Silver Flute."** Dramatic sketch. NBC—WEAF to WTAM.
8:15-8:30—**Guy Robertson, baritone,** Leonard Joy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KSL.
8:30-9—**Mobiloil Concert.** Gladys Rice, soprano; Douglas Stanbury, baritone; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KOA.
8:30-9—**Jack Frost's Melody Moments.** Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.
8:45-9—**Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.** CBS to KOH.
9-9:30—**Halsey Stuart's "Old Counsellor."** Concert orchestra; financial talk. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.** "The Silver Blaze." NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—**Gold Medal Fast Freight.** Wheaties Quartet; Organist. CBS to KSCJ.
9-9:30—**Musical Memoirs.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—**Comedy and vocal trio.** Marcella Shields, Billy Murray and Walter Scanlon. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—**Swanee Revue.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10:30—**Palmolive Hour.** Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; Cameo Trio, female voices; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:15—**Guest soloist.** Quartet and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Rochester Civic Orchestra,** Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:15-11—**Columbia Concerts Corporation program.** Jeanne Dusseau, Canadian soprano; concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—**String orchestra.** James Melton, tenor; speaker. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:45-11—**Carlo LeMar, tenor;** Gene Rodemich's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

THURSDAY, NOV. 5

7:15-7:30—**Tony Parenti's Singing Saxophones.** CBS transcontinental.
7:15-7:30—**"The World Today."** James G. McDonald. NBC—WEAF to KOA.
7:45-8—**"Famous Fallacies of Business."** Merle Thorpe, editor. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8-8:15—**Mills Brothers, Negro male quartet.** CBS transcontinental.
8-8:15—**Dixie Spiritual Singers.** Negro chorus. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-9—**Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees.** Guest soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—**Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller.** "Hurricane." NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8:30-8:45—**"Quiet Harmonies."** Female trio and orchestra. CBS to KFJF.
9-9:30—**Arco Dramatic Musicale.** Dvorak program. Soloists, quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Eugene Ormandy Presents.** Helen Board, soprano; male quartet. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.** Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.
9-9:30—**Snowdrift Southern Melodies.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—**Maxwell Ensemble.** Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.** NBC—WEAF to WENR.
9:30-10—**Dixie Mammoth Minstrels.** CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:30—**"The Man in the Front Row."** Edwin C. Hill, newspaper man; Victor Young's Trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—**A. & P. Gypsies.** Harry Horlick's orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-10:45—**Tito Guizar, Spanish tenor.** Vincent Sorey's Orchestra. CBS to KOH.
10:45-11—**Peters' Parade.** Irene Beasley, contralto; male trio; popular orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6

11-12—**NBC, Music Appreciation Hour.** Walter Damrosch conducting National orchestra. NBC—WEAF and WJZ to KSL.
4:15-5:15—**Radio Guild.** Part 1, "Hamlet." NBC—WJZ to KSL.
7-7:45—**Major Bowes's Family.** Vocal and instrumental. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA.
7:15-7:30—**Mme. Frances Alda, soprano.** NBC—WJZ to WLW.
8-8:30—**Nestle Orchestra.** Marion Harris, guest soloist. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-9—**Cities Service Hour.** Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra. Rosario Bourdon, conductor. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—**"March of Time."** Dramatized news sketches; concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Clicquot Club.** Harry Reser's Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—**Interwoven Pair.** Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—**"Musical Album."** CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-9:45—**Southern Syncopators.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—**Pond's Dance Program.** Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Dorothy Stone, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—**Armour Program.** Soloists; vocal ensemble; Josef Koestner's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:45-10—**Friendly Five Footnotes.** "Casey" Jones; Larry Murphy, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Jackie Clarke, tap dancer. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—**Pillsbury Pageant.** Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Paul Whiteman's Paint Men.** Mildred Bailey; Jack Fulton; Jesters trio. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—**Florsheim Frolic.** Ferdie Grofe and his orchestra; Jane Froman, "blues" singer; Pratt and Sherman, comedians. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10:30-10:45—**Talk by Football Coach** "Chick" Meehan, N. Y. U. CBS to KOIL.
10:30-10:45—**Blue Melody.** CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—**RKO Theater of the Air.** Vaudeville. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:45-11—**Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.** CBS transcontinental.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7

11-12:30—**New York Philharmonic Symphony Society Young People's Concert,** Ernest Schelling, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
12:30-1:30—**National Farm and Home Hour.** Mrs. Herbert Hoover, "Achievement Day" speaker for 4-H Clubs program. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
1:45-4:30—**Harvard-Dartmouth.** At Harvard Stadium, Boston, Graham McNamee, announcer. NBC—WEAF to KOA.
2:30-4:30—**Navy-Ohio State.** At Columbus, Ohio, Ted Husing, announcer.
2:45-4:30—**Alabama-Florida.** At Birmingham, Ala. CBS—Dixie network.
7:15-7:30—**The Political Situation in Washington Tonight.** Frederic William Wile. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-7:45—**Reis and Dunn.** Comedy and song team. CBS transcontinental.
7:45-8—**Carlo LeMar, tenor.** Gene Rodemich's Orchestra NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-8:30—**Civic Concerts Service Program.** Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:30—**The Firesiders.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-8:45—**Larry Walker's Southern Syncopators.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—**National Council on Radio in Education.** Miss Jane Addams and Prof. Gardner Murphy. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—**"Dance with Countess D'Orsay."** Countess D'Orsay and Le Dandy, soloists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8:45-9—**Chicago Variety Program.** Popular period. CBS—transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Goodyear Program.** Arthur Pryor and his band; Revelers Quartet; dance orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Carborundum Hour.** Concert band. Indian legend. CBS to KMOX.
9-9:30—**Chicago Opera Company.** "Traviata." NBC—WJZ to CFCF.
9-9:30—**The Merrymakers.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—**The First Nighter.** "The Eyes of the Enemy." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—**National Radio Forum.** Speakers from Washington. CBS to KOH.
9:30-10—**Club Valspar.** Aileen Clark, soprano; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.
10-10:30—**"Cuckoo."** Burlesque sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10-11—**Hank Simmons Show Boat.** Melodrama. CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—**Twenty Fingers of Harmony.** Classical organ and piano duets. NBC—

SUNDAY, NOV. 8

12:30-12:45—**International Broadcast.** "Ancient Buildings in Britain," Viscount Lee, from London. CBS transcontinental.
1:30-2:30—**Walter Damrosch Hour.** Major works by symphony orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
3-5—**New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Erich Kleiber, conductor; Jose Iturbi, Spanish pianist.** Pagan Symphony (Josylyn); Kleine Theater Suite (Toch); Piano Concerto in E Flat (Mozart); Prelude, Die Meistersinger (Wagner). CBS transcontinental.
4-4:30—**Florsheim Frolic.** Ferdie Grofe's Orchestra; Jane Froman; Jimmy Hatton; Pratt and Sherman. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
4-4:30—**Melodies de France,** Barrere Little Symphony. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
4:30-5—**Wonder Program.** Ruth Lyon, soprano; Charles Sears, tenor; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
5-5:30—**NBC Artists Service Program.** NBC—WEAF to WOW.
5:30-6—**General Electric Twilight Program.** Richard Bonelli, baritone. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
5:30-6:30—**Blue Coal Revue.** Soloists; sketch; orchestra. CBS to CFRB.
6:30-6:45—**"My Portrait Gallery of Famous Britons."** "Mr. J. H. Thomas." NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
6:30-7—**Barnsdall Musical Memories.** Soloist; quartet; orchestra. CBS—Chicago.
7-7:15—**The World's Business.** Talk, Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.
7-7:30—**"Thru the Opera Glass."** Opera review. NBC—WEAF to KSL.
7:30-8—**The Three Bakers.** Male trio; Ray Perkins; dance orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinnetal.
8-8:15—**Enna Jettick Melodies.** Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-9—**Eddie Cantor; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra.** NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.
8:15-8:45—**"Music Along the Wires."** Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor. CBS to WOR.
8:15-8:45—**Esther Cad-Kin, soprano.** Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
8:15-8:45—**Dixie Salon Ensemble.** CBS—Dixie network.
8:15-9:15—**Collier's Radio Hour.** Talks, dramatic sketches and music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—**Roxy Symphony Orchestra,** Maurice Baron, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
9:15-9:45—**The American Album of Familiar Music.** Concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Shakespeare's "The Tempest."** CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—**Dixie Jamboree.** CBS—Dixie network.
9:45-10:15—**Buick Hall of Fame.** Countess Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC-WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—**Kellogg Slumber Music Orchestra.** NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN.
10-10:30—**Best Sellers.** Ted Weems's Orchestra; Ilo May Bailey, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:15-10:45—**"Harbor Lights."** Sketch. "Hurricane." NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
10:30-10:45—**The Gauchos.** Argentine group. CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—**Land of Wonder and Fear.** NBC—WJZ to KDKA.
10:45-11:15—**Sunday at Seth Parker's.** NBC WEAF transcontinental.
10:45-11:45—**President Hoover's Unemployment Relief Program.** CBS transcontinental.
11:15-11:45—**Interview of Mr. H. G. Wells by Glenn Frank.** NBC—WEAF Chain.

LEXINGTON BOYS PROUD OF THEIR LITTLE MUSEUM

Two Youngsters Start Collection Which Is Outgrowing Its Quarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Beside the museums of American Revolution relics, in which this historic town abounds, an institution of a different nature is rising. The new neighbor is the Snow and Freeman Museum, organized and operated by two Lexington junior high school boys, Lendol N. Snow Jr. and Robert Freeman.

This museum is more than just a boy's short-lived fancy, for it has been organized practically a year and is rapidly growing.

Though the museum is small—an attic room containing the entire collection—it caters to a wide range of objects, not being limited to natural history, archaeology, mineralogy or oceanology.

As Lendol Snow, 12-year-old chief organizer, explained, the boys collect "anything and everything that is old or peculiar."

7000 Pieces of Wood

Perhaps the most interesting and most valuable exhibit is a table made by Lendol's grandfather in 1888. It is inlaid with 7000 pieces of wood, cut by jig-saw. Ebony, mahogany, redwood and other varieties are combined in pleasing effects.

The oldest curio is a bit of polished stone from a church built in Tullich, Scotland, in 1450. A shoe made by a shipwrecked sailor from a bit of sail and a piece of the vessel is among the curious specimens, as is a horn believed to be from a prehistoric animal.

It is to Lendol's grandfather, Mr. George H. Snow, that the boys owe the idea of their museum. Mr. Snow, Lendol explained, was a great hand for collecting. As a result, the boys discovered in Lendol's cellar a bundle of Harper's Weekly magazines, rare coins of every discription, Confederate currency, the inlaid table, pieces of rare wood, an old scrap book, letters written before the Civil War, and a paper published the morning after Lincoln was shot.

Seashells gathered from all over the world by Lenold's great-grandfather, who was master on a sailing vessel plying between the United States and China, also were found, as well as a Chinese peacock feather fan, with a delicately carved ivory handle.

With these articles as a nucleus, the boys decided to get under way. Without saying anything to Lendol's parents, they arranged the specimens in the cellar and when everything was ready invited the grownups to make an inspection.

At first Mr. and Mrs. Snow were not impressed, but as the museum grew interest became keen. Mr. Snow added rare minerals and rock formations, guns of various types, including a squirrel gun, a Civil War rifle and old pistols. The firearm collection also includes a rifle used by a stagecoach driver, an ancient powder horn, leather and metal bullet carriers and a powder measure.

The museum finally outgrew the cellar and was moved to the playroom in the attic. Now it is overflowing this enlarged space and the boys are planning for a separate building. Where and when they will attempt this project remains for the future to determine, but it shows graphically how earnest they are.

Even now a visitor should plan to stay at the Snow residence more than an hour to see thoroughly the entire collection.

Of the specimens on exhibit, visitors should be sure to see the 100-year-old miniature book entitled "Miss Nason's Story," the tiny tea kettle made from a penny, the complete files of Harper's Weekly for 1857 and 1860, the vertebra of a whale found at Manomet, Mass., and the Indian spearhead, arrowheads, moccasins and pottery.

Typewritten Labels

Every article has its own neatly typewritten label to which is added necessary description. The boys hope that in the future they may have every object under glass.

The museum has a distinct businesslike appearance. On the door of the room is a sign with "The Snow & Freeman Museum, Inc." printed in bold letters. Below the printing is a picture of a chest of gold, portraying Treasure Island.

In the middle of the room is a desk upon which is an old portable typewriter, a registry which every visitor is requested to sign, and an old mail box for contributions.

Although admission is free, money is not refused. In fact, the museum has grown through such gifts, and through specimens presented by more than 100 visitors, who have come from as far west as the Pacific coast.

The museum is open all day and evening to all comers. Visitors are personally escorted by the blue-eyed, businesslike Lendol, who is familiar with each of the exhibits. Each visitor receives one of the museum's business cards.

Lendol hopes that his mother in time will intrust to his care a pair of white and blue vases which belonged to Israel Putnam, a Snow ancestor. He also hopes to add the Putnam coat of arms to his collection, as well as a stamp collection containing 3000 old American stamps, given to him recently.

'Big Business'

AT THE SNOW AND FREEMAN MUSEUM AT LEXINGTON, MASS.
Left to Right—Robert Freeman and Lendol Snow Jr., Proprietors; the Israel Putnam Vase; Inlaid Table of 7000 Pieces of Wood and Collection of Old Magazines.

LABOR RESERVES DECISION UPON PROPOSED CUT

Wage Reduction Must Be Based on Accelerating Work, Leader Says

Labor is reserving its decision on the proposal of the Building Trades Employers' Association for a voluntary reduction of wages, according to Mr. E. A. Johnson, secretary of the Building Trades Council of Boston. That decision will depend largely upon whether or not building would, as the association contended, be accelerated by the reduction, the secretary pointed out.

Upon the failure of the association to provide specifications of projects held up because of the wage scale, the council has prepared questionnaires to be sent to the large utility companies, chain systems and manufacturers to get this information.

For labor to accept a wage cut without assurance of more work, would, in the estimation of Mr. Johnson, put the worker in a highly speculative position. However, if sufficient instances are found of building awaiting lower wages, and, if a satisfactory agreement for restoration of wages could be made, Mr. Johnson said that the cut might be accepted.

The building wage scale is attacked because, in comparison with the wage scales in other industries, it seems greater than it actually is, Mr. Johnson declared. Seasonal unemployment and the general intermittency of the work produces a stability average of 63 per cent, contrasted with 90 per cent for the railroad machinist and 87 per cent for the automobile manufacturing trades, the secretary explained.

This issue precipitated a lively debate at Mayor Curley's conference of financial, commercial, industrial and labor experts on unemployment problems yesterday. Mr. James T. Moriarty, state president of the American Federation of Labor, upheld labor and the present wage scale, challenging Mr. R. S. Codman, who proposed that building labor should take a 20 per cent cut in wages, to produce one owner or one architect who could assure labor that building activity would be increased if the reduction were accepted.

Boston Art Notes

Architectural Club

Summer sketches made by members have been hung informally upon the walls of the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset street.

More and more do the pictorial arts seem to become a hobby. Each year new groups of amateur picture makers call the attention of the public to their works. Not often is there such a professional tone as we discover among the exhibitors here. They are architects to be sure, and therefore more schooled in the observation of design fundamentals. However, theirs is another problem.

Among the pencil drawings, etchings, water colors, there are some very pleasing things. Two or three of the water colorists would not be out of place in a professional show. They use the medium with a light touch and exploit its possibilities in texture and atmospheric suggestion. The pencil work offers some delightful sketches made in the country. These architects know how to depict the old shingle houses of New England. Their knowledge of structure benefits their drawing. Least professional are the etchings. The needle requires a meticulous craftsmanship which really demands full-time application.

New Exhibiting Place

In the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater in the Loew's State Building, may be seen pictures by Erica Karawina. This artist is known to us in connection with her work in the shop of Charles Connick, maker of stained-glass windows.

In the sketches and paintings, Miss Karawina displays good taste and ingenuity. She captures with ease the lineaments of movement in pairs of dancers. She seems to toss off the drawings in a single gesture. Miss Karawina is especially gifted in making illustrative drawings, for she seems as impressed by the poetic or narrative content of an idea as she is by the ornamental pictorial elements.

D. A.

SAVING OF TREES SOUGHT BY CONCORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 31—Citizens of Concord are now considering means for preserving the great shade trees for which the capital city has long been noted. Old elms and maples, some of which were set out by early settlers, have been preserved by tree experts, but lack of moisture and nourishment to the roots of young saplings, through inability to penetrate macadam surfaces, has caused some uneasiness to those city officials having the matter in charge.

The department in care of trees now recommends the appropriation of more money than has ever been considered, in furtherance of the plan to remove all decayed perennials at once and plant in their places oak, maple and elm saplings instead of the miscellaneous procedure of planting anything that is a tree.

New England Work Shows an Upturn

A slight general upturn in employment activities took place throughout Massachusetts during the month of September, according to a report today from the Department of Labor. Seasonal gains took place in knit-good manufactories. A few rubber manufacturing plants showed an increase over August. Confectionery lines showed a marked upturn in activities during September.

Paper mill operations showed an increase. Fishing out of Bay State ports slipped off for seasonal reasons. Shipbuilding, however, showed an increase in the number of men employed. The Massachusetts harvest season saw much activity in the cranberry bogs of Cape Cod country.

For the country as a whole, seasonal activities, such as harvesting and mining, showed increases. In both the bituminous and anthracite fields thousands of idle miners took up their picks again. Seasonal influences also stimulated textile activities throughout the country as a whole.

THEATERS TO GIVE SHOWS FOR RELIEF

To lend a helping hand to the national unemployment relief plan, sponsored by the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, extensive plans are in progress for the national Motion Picture Industries' benefit performances to be held in 66 Boston theaters at midnight, Nov. 20. The plan is under the leadership of Mayor James M. Curley.

The labors of the general committee in charge of arrangements in Boston can be considerably lightened, it is said, by the cooperation of all individuals and organizations sympathetic with the movement. Every cent taken in from the 66 theaters throughout Boston at this performance will be turned over to the Mayor's committee for the welfare of the unemployed.

GIFT OF $250,000 FOR COLBY ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 31—The first gift toward the "New Campus for Old Colby" project, of sufficient size to build one of the new buildings, was announced last night by Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president of Colby, at the annual Colby Night celebration. An offer of $250,000 has been made by Dr. Julian D. Taylor, a student and teacher at Colby for nearly 70 years, on the condition that the raising of the balance of the necessary $3,000,000 for completing the project be accomplished within three years.

Dr. Taylor retired from the faculty last June after having taught Latin at Colby for 63 years, and was later elected to the board of trustees of the college.

107-YEAR-OLD BOAT SERVICE TERMINATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 31—The last trip this season which Capt. Charles R. Bacon makes from this city to New York on the river steamer Hartford today marks the end of 107 years of passenger and freight traffic between these two ports.

The New England Steamship Company, operators of the Hartford Line, in announcing that the service would be discontinued, "at least for the present," stated that under present traffic conditions it cannot continue operating under a loss.

KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS TO MEET

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Massachusetts branch, International Order of King's Daughters and Sons, will be held at the Hotel Statler in Boston, Nov. 3 and 4. Mrs. Albert R. Crittenden, second vice-president of the International Order and director of young people's work, will give the main address of the convention Tuesday afternoon.

In the evening Junior Night will be observed and the program is to be conducted by boy and girl members of the organization. Mrs. Victor K. Miller, president of the Massachusetts branch, will preside over the convention sessions.

MOTORISTS URGED TO USE UTMOST CARE

Massachusetts motorists were urged to use the utmost care in driving over the "Halloween week-end" in a special statement issued from the office of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. "Every driver should be constantly on the alert to avoid running down children who may dart unexpectedly into the street while on their masquerade forays," Mr. Ryan pointed out.

Intoxicated drivers were a subject to which the Registrar gave special attention in his message. "To all such violators of the motor vehicle law," the report stated, "as well as the unwritten law of common sense and decency, I shall do my best to dish out the heaviest possible penalties."

GEORGES BANKS CHART SHOWS YEAR'S WORK

Results of the first year of the three-year project of completely recharting Georges Banks are shown for the first time in a new chart issued by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, according to announcement by Commander R. F. Luce, officer in charge of the Boston office.

The first year's work was in the eastern section of the banks, a locality of wide importance to transatlantic shipping and to offshore fishing interests. It was in this section that a heretofore unknown submarine valley, now called "Corsair Gorge," was discovered during the progress of the survey. The limits of the new chart have been changed so that it now takes in all of Georges Banks.

CAROLINA TO BENEFIT BY CHAIN STORE TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's victory in the Supreme Court of the United States, whereby its tax on chain stores was declared valid, will give this State much added revenue, it was pointed out by Mr. Allan J. Maxwell, State Revenue Commissioner.

Under the new levy, every person or firm operating two or more stores or merchantile establishments is deemed a chain store operator and must pay $50 tax for each store in excess of one.

Cotton Valuation Backs Farm Loans In Memphis Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 31—Announcement by the Government, of an 8-cent valuation on cotton accepted as collateral for crop loans, is doing much to restore the confidence of farmers in the Memphis district, Mr. J. H. Lynch, administrator of the Farmers' Seed Loan Office here, states.

"This offer means that the farmers' children may go to school properly clad," Mr. Lynch explained. "It means that he will have something more than the amount of the loan, payment of taxes and interest, and necessities of life."

Warehouse receipts will be required on sufficient cotton to cover the amount of loan, with storage and insurance charges, and any advance which may be made for picking and ginning expense. This will allow the farmer to obtain cash immediately on the balance of his crop. Cotton will act merely as a temporary credit. The Government loan will be secured and full payment ultimately made.

At the close of business Oct. 26, $2,712,000 had been repaid to the Government by Memphis district farmers. Warehouse receipts at the 8-cent valuation also were held in the amount of $360,000.

DENMARK FOR ARMS TRUCE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 30 (AP)—Denmark accepted without reservation today the proposal of the League of Nations for a one-year truce in armament building beginning Nov. 1.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham; Asbury Temple, Central Square, Waltham, 8.

Symphony Hall Community Church: Address, "I Meet Gandhi: Personal Impressions of the Greatest Man in the World," by Dr. John H. Holmes, 10:45.

Saturday Evening Club: Dance, ballroom and foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, 8.

Ford Hall players present, "Can You Hear Their Voices?" the Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:15.

Theaters

Colonial—"As Husbands Go," 8:20.
Shubert—"The Little Racketeer," 8:30.
Wilbur—"Alison's House," 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

West Roxbury Community: Girl Scout Sunday, with "Scout's Own" Meeting, Legion Hall, 4.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated talk, "Beauties and History of Niagara Falls," by Miss Virginia Wainright, 3:30 p. m.; recital by Miss Ethel S. Russel, 8; both events, lecture hall, 491 Boylston Street.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Can We Be Impartial About Communism?" by Dr. Charles Obermeyer; musical program; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7.

Old South Forum: Address, "What Is the Function of the University in Modern Life," by Dr. Abraham Flexner; musical program by Myrtle Jordan Trio; Old South Meeting House, corner Milk Street and Washington Street, 3.

Boston Ethical Society: Meeting and reception to new director, Mr. W. Frank Swift, George Brown Hall, 396 Huntington Avenue.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Csapy Club, Vialle Room, 4 p. m. Meeting Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 5.

EVENTS MONDAY

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Girl Scout Committee, home of Mrs. J. M. Sanderson, 16 Hastings Street, 2:30.

New England Women's Club: "Hollingsworth Day," illustrated lecture, "A Birding in Grenfell Land," by Mr. Thornton W. Burgess, Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Lowell Institute: Third in lecture series on "Color and Shape in the Living World," by Dr. J. F. van Bemmelen, lecture hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5 p. m.

Boston Congregation Ministers' Meeting, address, "The Future American Race," by Dr. Edward M. Noyes, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Exhibition of water color paintings by Miss Daphne Dunbar, clubhouse, 5 Joy Street, through Nov. 14.

Boston Branch, National League of American Pen Women: Meeting, reading of original poetry, Hotel Statler, 3.

Chipman Hall: Readings by Mr. Channing Pollock, author of "House Beautiful," 10:30.

Meeting, Boston Universalist ministers, address, "The Liberal and the Present Intellectual Situation," by the Rev. Louis C. Cornish, D. D., Church of the Redemption, 10:45 a. m.

Harvard University: Third in illustrated lecture series on "Bilder zur deutschen Dichtung," by Prof. Friedrich von der Leyen, large lecture hall, Fogg Art Museum, 4 p. m. Physical Colloquium: 1, "New Developments in Sonic Direction Finding," by Prof. G. W. Pierce; 2, "Some Thermodynamic Speculations," by Prof. P. W. Bridgman; lecture room, Cruft Laboratory, 4:45 p. m.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Current events lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, foyer, 11.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Serge Rachmaninoff, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday evening, Nov. 2, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Karl Kraeuter, violinist.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Harriette Price, contralto.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 4, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Joost Alexander, pianist.

Thursday evening, Nov. 5, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Swastika String Quartet.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 6 in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Nov. 7, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John McCormack, tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, in Jordan Hall, a concert by James Brars, tenor.

Monday evening, Nov. 9, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lily Pons, soprano.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 11, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Helen Hamblet, soprano.

Thursday evening, Nov. 12, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Sidney Rubenin, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Bruce Simonds, pianist.

Saturday evening, Nov. 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Nov. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Maria Halama, mezzo-soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Rose Zulalian, contralto.

Sunday evening, Nov. 15, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Victor Chenkin.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday from 10 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; exhibition of new accessions of the Print Department. Illustrations by Cruikshank; etchings by Zorn; etchings by Rembrandt; modern French prints.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including Turner and Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, including Charles Hopkinson, John Marin and others. European prints and engravings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, including Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Dürer, Schongauer and others. All on exhibition through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Street—Exhibition of Foreign Railway posters. Through Nov. 7.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Exhibitions of Summer Sketches. Through Oct. 31.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Treasure Room, manuscripts and fine press editions of Edgar Allan Poe, indefinitely continuous. Pottery from the Paul Revere Pottery, Boston. Through Nov. 1.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Batiks on velvet, by Armando Arena. Hand-wrought silver by J. L. Sharrock. Through Nov. 2. Murals by Jeannie Ursula Dupee. Through Oct. 31.

Schervee Studios, 005 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Dürer and Rembrandt to the present day. Through month of October.

Grace Horne Galleries, 448 Stuart Street—Water colors of Hawaii by Dorothy George. Through Oct. 31.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday fair; not much change in temperature; mostly westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with probably light rain in the north portion tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler Sunday in the north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds over the south portion and moderate shifting winds over the north portion, becoming northwest late tonight or Sunday, and mostly cloudy weather, with occasional rain tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	66	Montreal	46	54
Bismarck	30	38	Nantucket	52	64
Boston	47	66	New Orleans	52	68
Buffalo	44	52	New York	44	62
Calgary	32		Norfolk, Va.	56	70
Charleston	60	72	North Platte	18	40
Chicago	42	48	Philadelphia	50	62
Cincinnati	42	56	Phoenix, Ariz.	62	88
Denver	28	46	Pittsburgh	42	48
Eastport, Me.	46	56	Portland, Me.	44	58
Hatteras	60	72	Raleigh	48	70
Honolulu, T. H.	80	86	St. Louis	44	48
Jupiter, Fla.	70	82	St. Paul	40	48
Helena, Mont.	44	56	Salt Lake City	32	56
Huron, S. D.	28	40	San Francisco	52	60
Jacksonville	58	76	Santa Fe, N. M.	36	54
Kansas City	40	62	Seattle	50	60
Key West	74	86	Tampa	66	74
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	48	62
Memphis	38	52	Wichita, Kan.	30	40
Miami, Fla.	70	82	Williston, N. D.	28	54

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 31.
B—Maximum Oct. 30.

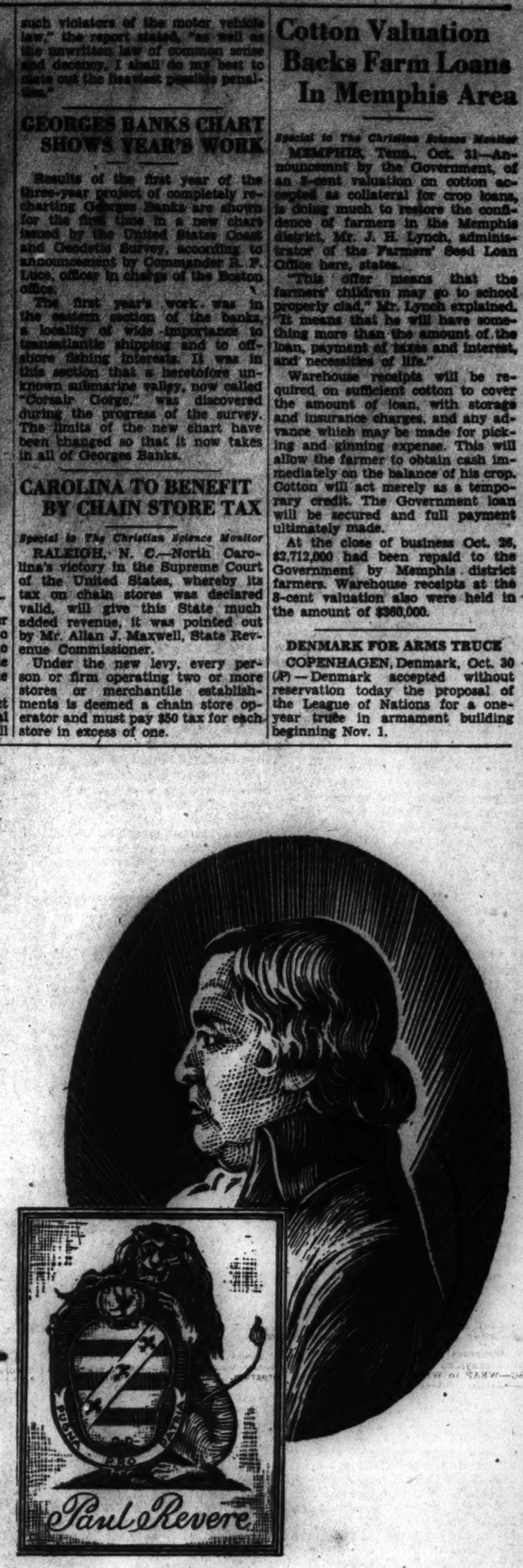
High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:43 p. m., Sunday 2:28 a. m.
Height of these 9.4 feet. 9.6 feet.
Lights all vessels at 5:10 p. m.

CAROLINA FAIR SHOWS PROFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State Fair this year, for the first time since it was taken over by the State in 1928, showed an operating profit, the amount being $1867.



Paul Revere was a Silversmith, too

PAUL REVERE made a midnight ride on Deacon Larkin's horse, but that isn't the only thing he is famous for. Lovers of antiques know him as one of the outstanding silversmiths in American history and most of his work is priceless today. His silverware is found in many a private and public collection and is noted for its exquisite beauty of design and its expert workmanship. The versatile Revere did other things well, too. He was a caricaturist, an engraver, goldsmith, hardware merchant, and an owner of an iron and brass foundry. He made gunpowder, church bells, cannons, bolts, spikes and nails. He made the first national paper money and was the first American to smelt copper ore and refine it.

The world of antiques and decorations is full of interesting characters as well as beautiful objects of art. Both are discussed and described authoritatively in the illustrated Antiques and Interior Decorations Pages which The Sun publishes every Saturday. Charles Messer Stow, the nationally known antiquarian, edits these pages and in addition to his own weekly articles they contain contributions from well-known authorities. They contain, also, several regular feature columns such as: *The Quester*, giving interesting side lights about rare things and old customs; *Questions and Answers*, where puzzled collectors may have their questions answered; *Next Week's Auctions*, telling where and when the auction sales will take place.

If you like antiques and decorations you'll like these Saturday Pages. If you live outside Greater New York you may have the Saturday Sun, containing the Antiques and Interior Decorations Pages, mailed to you every week for the small sum of $1.50 a year.

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The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The Art of Sylvia Gosse

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

SYLVIA GOSSE has been called, not without some justification, the "Berthe Morisot" of English impressionist painting. Not that her art has any close resemblance to that of Mme. Morisot—except perhaps in her delicate sensibility to color and to the subtlety of sunlight and shadow—but as Berthe Morisot, the sister-in-law of Manet, was easily the most distinguished woman painter among the French impressionists, so Miss Sylvia Gosse is by far the most accomplished of the English woman painters who have based their art on the teaching of impressionism.

Daughter of that distinguished man of letters, the late Sir Edmund Gosse, and pupil formerly of that most accomplished artist, Walter Richard Sickert, A. R. A., Miss Gosse has developed her own particular style in etching and painting, a style which is warmed by its understanding sympathy with contemporary humanity and enriched by a high quality of luminosity, expressive draftsmanship and dignity of design.

Paintings and Etchings

The reputation of the artist cannot fail to be further advanced by the exhibition of her paintings and etchings at the Lefèvre Galleries, 1a, King Street, St. James's. Her subjects include landscapes, street scenes and figure subjects, but Miss Gosse is most herself in her delightful genre paintings of little intimate scenes taken from the ordinary happenings of daily life. All the qualities which go to give peculiar distinction to her art may be seen in the painting, entitled "Brioches Chaudes." An old woman is offering her basket of hot rolls or cakes to a young woman seated on the ground, and these two figures are characteristic with a breadth of treatment that states essentials boldly and makes the figures live. The whole scene is bathed in strong, palpitataing sunlight, and the atmosphere in which the figures are enveloped, the just expression of the distance between these figures and the Dieppe houses at the back, show with what complete mastery Miss Gosse records those relative degrees of illumination which give depth and aërial to the scene.

John Drinkwater contributes an eloquent appreciation of Miss Gosse's art in a foreword to the catalogue of this exhibition. He begins by paying tribute to her fidelity to nature, directing attention to the way in which her canvases are "receptive to the superficial aspects of the scenes that they recall. She is, in fact, a good reporter, and no art could be less stereotyped in its occasions."

Imaginative Grasp

"But underneath this facility and superficial variety," Mr. Drinkwater continues, "there remains a deep imaginative grasp of the life that passes before her, the life of people, of buildings, of trees, of merchandise. If she is never bluffed into sentimentality about daily life, neither is she bluffed into cynicism. If she sees a mob, or a washerwoman, or a pedlar, there is no place in her sharp and exact vision for sham heroics; but the stark honesty of the figures never subdues the indwelling spirit. Because it has insight, Miss Gosse's art in the best sense has power, and it is power achieved without any touch of brutality."

How she handles a mob may be seen in her painting, "Madrid, 1931," a vivid piece of actuality, suggesting all the whirl and excitement of a tumult, but most remarkable perhaps as an example of the artist's gift of achieving power without brutality. In another painting, "The Rescue," she pays tribute to the heroism of policemen and firemen. But while many of her paintings have this added interest of a dramatic subject, Miss Gosse's art is in no sense dependent on subject for its fascination. Her observation and technical powers are such that she fascinates us equally when she is painting simple things like "Yellow Orchids," "Cotswold Cows" or "The Gray Horse."

How truly Sylvia Gosse is an impressionist in her style may be seen with equal advantage in her etchings. Here again she builds up convincing renderings of form by her delicate notation of patches of light and shade. Among her newest prints, not previously exhibited, are two etchings, "The Angler" and "Frant's Farm"; two soft-ground etchings, "Envermeu" and "Corn-stooks," and a lithograph, "St. Pol de Léon." The exhibition also includes some earlier prints, among them being that delightful little masterpiece, "Sir Edmund Gosse in his Study," a tenderly filial and decoratively dignified composition of a great book-lover at his desk, surrounded by his books.

A rare portrait of Charles Dickens by his most famous illustrator is to be included in a sale at Sotheby's rooms on Nov. 2. It is a pencil sketch by George Cruikshank of Dickens as quite a young man, and with it will be sold one of Cruikshank's original pencil drawings for "Oliver Twist," the subject being "Oliver introduced to the Respectable Old Gentleman." The pencil portrait of the great novelist is only a small drawing, measuring 7 by 3½ inches, but it is wonderfully alive and expressive and a very rare record of the appearance of Dickens when he was little more than a boy.

This drawing formerly belonged to Mr. J. H. White, an Essex collector, whose collection of drawings and engravings by George Cruikshank is to be sold at Sotheby's, with a number of nineteenth century books illustrated by Cruikshank and H. K. Browne.

A Painter on Modernism

Understanding Modern Art, by Morris Davidson. New York: Coward-McCann. $4.

CUBIST theory reached its logical end in the work of Gleizes, Metzinger, Leger. So declares Morris Davidson. We have long suspected as much. To have this confirmation come from a painter is doubly reassuring to the Caspar Milquetoasts of today. The Milquetoasts as a family are nothing if not open-minded. Instinctively they lean over backward at alarming angles rather than do anybody the possible injustice of underestimating the value of a message. So the distortionists, the abstractionists and the expressionists have had a prolonged holiday and a wonderful press. Now

MORRIS DAVIDSON

comes an artist of acknowledged abilities with inferential murmurs of "Tosh!"

Art for the Bored

Forthright he is about it, too, so that all of us Caspars may feel quite right about standing erect before these pictures of dislocated ladies and saying firmly: "I don't like these things. Furthermore, I don't believe they are art." The Fauves (that's "wild beasts" in English), taking something more than a hint from Gauguin, derived from the productions of primitive peoples the inspiration for paintings and sculpture that stimulated a bored society, Mr. Davidson says. Henri Rousseau's serious attempts to paint photographic pictures that would be accepted for exhibition by the Academy were so ludicrous that they became the rage of smart society. These are Mr. Davidson's words, not ours.

So that is why the Milquetoasts, for all their earnest desire to be fair, were unable to see anything in many of these strange œuvres, belonging as the Caspars do to a society that is neither smart nor bored. Let them now straighten their spines, read on in Mr. Davidson's Magna Carta, and again enjoy looking at a painted tree that reminds them—however remotely—of a tree, and not of an over-size palm leaf fan nor yet of a toy balloon for the children of Brobdingnag.

Of this same Rousseau, Mr. Davidson says further: ". . . in a bored Paris eager for novelty, Rousseau's careful, minute and artless copying of what was before him elicited the ecstatic praise of critics who were 'in search of naïveté. He was hailed as a great artist because he expressed naturally what sophisticated painters like Matisse were struggling to achieve—the simplicity of a child."

As to Old Hat

He does not fail, however, to do justice to Rousseau's ingratiating color and his ingenious patterning of decorative silhouettes, inferior as Rousseau was as an artist to Breughel, whom the expressionists would call old hat. Then, Shakespeare and Wagner are old hat, too, if you could agree with some of the young lions of the theater and the opera house.

Of Utrillo Mr. Davidson remarks, speaking of his "Sainte-Severin Church," that there is nothing to say about the picture "except that it is amusing in its drawing of the figures in the street and that it lacks the painting qualities, aside from color, which we have looked for in the art of all periods."

Of Modigliani: "A painter who based his own ideals of beauty on those of the primitives without descending to the banal and comical."

Of Soutine: "His distortion is so generous and uncontrolled as to appear orgiastic."

Turning to the Derain of today, to Picasso's calmer phase wherein we see him expressing love of color and form for their own sake, to the patterns and space relations of de Chirico, to the orderly rhythms of Othon Friesz, to the honest color emotion of Vlaminck, to Kisling's integrity of line, to the love of nature manifested by Segonzac, we take heart, with Mr. Davidson, in evidence that one comparatively quiet group is carrying on the better part of what Cézanne, Van Gogh and Gauguin strove to express.

Modernism's Better Part

That modernism has its better part is freely admitted by the academicians. But how sift the wheat from the chaff? Mr. Davidson gives us a clue, summing up his many pages devoted to defining the qualities of the masters who came before modernism, the masters who made modernism possible:

"It's function (the art of painting) is not to recall a place, thing or experience, but to extend the range of our feelings as learning extends the range of our minds . . . Thus is living given an added dimension and significance." From there Caspar may go forward. His doubts have centered in paintings that stopped short of meaning anything to anybody but the men who made them.

To this profession Mr. Davidson does not belong. He is enlightening because he can be understood by persons who are not members of the inner circle, and without benefit of a thesaurus. As a sieve for wheat sifting, consider his remark on a current school of expressionism: "A great artist may show us something beautiful in a face or figure that has previously appeared ugly or repulsive to us. But the artist whose purpose it is to shock us by serving us something he himself finds unredeemingly ugly is motivated by an impulse foreign to art." E. C. S.

Reproduced by permission of the Lefevre Galleries, London
"Brioches Chaudes," by Sylvia Gosse.

Burgkmaier Quatro-Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Augsburg

IN THE quatro-centenary Burgkmaier exhibition now in Augsburg we are able to follow the development of a great Bavarian painter, one of the most important figures of the Renaissance in Germany.

Hans Burgkmaier, born in Augsburg in 1473, was the child of a painter, Thoman Burgkmaier, who exercised a great influence upon his gifted son. A collection of the father's works shows an inherent faithfulness to the Gothic manner of the Middle Ages, the strength of which appealed to all deep thinking natures.

At that time Augsburg was a center of northern and southern culture, and the strong, intellectual, current eventually swept young Burgkmaier to Italy where, particularly in Venice, he was influenced by the wealth of brilliant color, and humanistic interest in architectural details and the undraped figure.

Text on the artist's portrait of Martin Schongauer, in the Munich Pinakothek, states that he was a pupil of the famous Swabian master. Later he came under the influence of Dürer. In 1498 he was admitted to the Augsburg Guild of Painters.

About 1507 Burgkmaier's work became so strongly influenced by Venetian art that we can have no doubt of his having lived in Venice. There, probably, he became acquainted with Carpaccio. The details of a narrow Venetian "calle," in one of his finest woodcuts, "The Strangler," could only have been drawn from close, personal observation.

Although the magnificent "Coronation of Mary" (1507) is still Gothic in its setting the influence of the Italian Renaissance is expressed in the overelaborate throne, where Jesus and Mary are seated amid a choir of playing and singing angels; in his following works the new form of art appears with ever increasing force, united with his very personal feeling for nobility and charm.

The manner of Carpaccio, with whose style Burgkmaier was most in sympathy, is recalled in the glowing depths of brown, and sharp modeling of the "Madonna and Child" (1509). Another very lovely picture (1510), also in Nuremberg, shows the same tendency, but with increased charm and movement in the figure of Mary, who holds a bunch of symbolical grapes for the Christ Child.

In the "Holy Family" (1511) we find one of those poetical landscapes Burgkmaier so often introduced, with such success, into his pictures; particularly fine is that of his great "Crucifixion" (1519), and there is a beautiful mountainous landscape in "Saint John on Patmos" (1518) where an exquisite miniature of the Madonna appears, in the clouds, to the Evangelist who, writing the Book of Revelation, is surrounded by tropical trees and flowers, brilliant birds, lizards, frogs, and other small animals, painted in jeweled detail.

Practically nothing is left of the numerous facades Burgkmaier decorated for Augsburg houses, but we still possess the almost countless woodcuts he made for the bookprinter Steiner. Like Dürer, he also enjoyed the patronage of the Emperor Maximilian, for whose "Triumphal Procession" he made 66 plates. In these, and in Maximilian's "Genealogy," he proved himself to be, in the "modern" manner, influenced more by the artistic point of view than by the religious. Instead of the old Gothic religious devotion we find a freedom of movement, and human charm, which, combined with the splendid Renaissance settings, make his pagan work peculiarly attractive. Of great beauty and originality are the 100 woodcuts, ordered by Maximilian as illustrations for his fantastic autobiography romance, "The White King." The Emperor's prayer book, in the Besançon library, also contains a woodcut by the artist whom he esteemed so highly. In his final working years Burgkmaier painted a number of excellent portraits.

New Zealand Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Interest in drama has stirred promisingly during the last few years in New Zealand. Amateur dramatic societies have sprung up in numbers. Recently the drama circle of the Auckland Workers' Educational Association staged a pageant of drama consisting of a Euripides selection and scenes from Shakespeare, Sheridan and Shaw, all in one evening.

So active is the South Canterbury Drama League, with headquarters at Timaru, a town of 20,000 people, that it has two dozen groups, and in its recent fifth festival of community drama 16 groups presented plays.

New Zealand writers are turning to the stage, encouraged by the repertory societies, and several short plays dealing with New Zealand life have been written and produced. The current number of Art in New Zealand, a quarterly devoted to art and letters, contains the play that won the prize offered by the magazine, "The Second Chance," by Gwen Merrett. Forty-five manuscripts were submitted in this competition, and several commended by the judges. The magazine promises to repeat the competition annually.

Morton Memorial Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

DEDICATED to Swedish culture, the John Morton Memorial Museum opened its doors Oct. 25 in League Island Park with a comprehensive exhibition of paintings, sculpture and crafts by Swedish women artists.

Architecturally, the museum building is a combination of Swedish and American trends, claiming details from Swedish châteaux, and wings patterned after those at Mount Vernon. The structure was begun at the time of the Sesquicentennial as Sweden's contribution to that exposition, but has been completed as a permanent unit of the city's group of museums.

In addition to works by Swedish women, various loan features are on view, including a painting by the Swedish-American artist Gustave Hesselius, who lived in Philadelphia about 1713, and who has been called the father of American painting.

The opening exhibition, sponsored by the Society of Swedish Women Artists, contains 190 paintings, 39 pieces of sculpture and 37 examples of craft work.

In her character study of "A Sculptor," Elizabeth Barnekow shows herself the most powerful of the painters, revealing strength of brush stroke and finesse of composition. Cream whites of smock, figurines, clay and curtains run like a fugue through the color scheme.

Gentle and delicately feminine, yet possessed of distinct personality, is the self-portrait of Mina Carlson-Bredberg, posed at her easel. An auburn glow pervades the canvas, which in its exquisite inlay is the technical antithesis of Miss Barnekow's "Sculptor." These canvases, at opposite poles, constitute the most impressive works in the exhibition.

Two other art personalities stand out among the painters. Sigrid Roos of Hjelmsater, Wallert, reveals a curiously dual art trend. From Toscana a miniature panoramic landscape teeming with the activity of little figures, and "Eva," a diminutive, fanciful composition, possess the design flavor of Persian miniatures. The same artist, however, in turning to familiar landscapes in her own country, changes her miniature technique for the brisk, spontaneous, bristling brush stroke of a vigorous impressionism.

Agda Naesman-Nordstrom achieves the quaint flavor of old Swedish cities and towns in her flatly painted and outline-accented canvases, "Stockholm From the Kingscliff" and "Mosebacke, Stockholm."

Among the interesting contributors is Sweden's noted animal painter, Ida von Schulzenheim.

The art of the miniature as it is known to Western civilization has many enthusiasts who work with a clarity and precision that runs true to the best traditions.

The sculptors, like the painters, however, show a wide range of technique from the vigorous, modern, rough-hewn surfaces of Elsa Danson's form simplifications to the active naturalism of Greta von Braun-Giesenfeld's "Playing Dogs" and "Whippet."

Glazed pottery is also a favorite medium, and is used to decorative purpose in Viola Wahlstadt-Akerkelius's "Girl With Flowerpot," and in Gerda Sprinchorn's "Japanese." Gerda Sprinchorn scores the one typically Swedish note among the sculptors in her appealing and distinctive group character study "Children from Lapland."

One entire section of the exhibition is devoted to crafts. Among the contributors are the Friends of Handiwork, an organization founded in 1874 to develop handcraft in textiles, the Home Craft League of Sweden, an alliance of societies functioning in all parts of the country in the interest of Swedish folk-art, and the Libraria, Ltd., founded in 1917 to encourage sacred art.

The John Morton Memorial Museum in addition to changing exhibitions of arts and crafts, will house permanent and loan collections of historical and cultural importance. DOROTHY CHAPLE

'The Immortal Lady'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — At the Royalty Theatre, "The Immortal Lady," a play in three acts by Clifford Bax. Producer, Peter Godfrey. Beginning Oct. 9, 1931. The cast:

Mrs. Mills	Mary Hinton
Mitchell	Walter Fitzgerald
Mrs. Morgan	Nellie Briercliffe
Henry Mills	Elliott Seabrooke
Winifred Maxwell	Jean Forbes-Robertson
Major Joshua Morgan	Clarence Bigge
Captain Finch	Wilfrid Grantham
Dodge	Charles Maunsell
Mr. Trowbridge	Peter Godfrey
Sir Robert Walpole	Andrew Churchman
King George the First	Arthur Young
William Maxwell	Ivan Samson
Sergeant Jenkins	Arthur Young
The Venetian Ambassador	Ian Napier
Pasinato	Andrew Churchman

Mr. Clifford Bax likes to dwell in historical spheres and, although he is a dramatist by effort instead of by instinct, he manages to contrive plays that leave a pleasant, if fleeting, impression by the grace of style to which he knows how to attune his pen. Dramatically, "The Immortal Lady" is perhaps the best of the group that included "Socrates" and "The Venetian." It is a good, if somewhat conventional, story of the Jacobite conspiracy against George I, and how the valiant Countess of Nithsdale spirited away her husband in female attire from his cell in the Tower on the eve of his execution. Of course these escapades are found galore in the melodramas of France dealing with the Revolution, but here the theme acquires a certain freshness by the skillful milieu painting of a picturesque and ceremonious canvas.

We may feel inclined to smile at the strange law and order prevailing at the Tower, at the childish insouciance of Nithsdale's gaoler under whose very eyes he dons the female paraphernalia and doubles the personality of his wife's friend, Mrs. Mills. This scene is the weakest of the play, but its naïveté is redeemed by the last act in the house of the Venetian Minister where Nithsdale finds sanctuary, now disguised as a lackey, under the prerogative of ambassadorial freedom of territory. This act is good comedy, built on the formulas of Sardou, and the Ambassador is a fine piece of characterization.

Generally Mr. Bax is happy in producing telling vignettes in a few strokes. Thus the personality of George I, boorish, ebullient, uttering a jargon of German and English; thus Mr. Trowbridge, the velvet-tongued secretary of Walpole; thus Dodge, the poetaster spouting poetry of adulation in a sycophantic manner.

The main character is Lady Nithsdale, and in Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson, Mr. Lean M. Lion, who presents the play, found an ideal impersonator. From the moment she appears and in febrile accents describes her long ride from Scotland to save her husband, she conquers our sympathy. Frail, young, bashful, she summons all her courage to penetrate into the presence of the King. He has no use for this slip of a girl, and so she takes the course of events into her own hands and fights undaunted for the freedom of the Earl, braving detection and peril until she has achieved her end. All through these scenes Miss Forbes-Robertson held us by her innate sincerity, her unfeigned emotion, by the beauty and clarity of her diction. In her hands the theatricality of the play gave way to the human note. J. T. G.

Films in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The motto of film producers often appears to be, "Find out what the other fellow is doing, and then do the same yourself." At the present moment, in Britain, Lancashire is all the rage. "Up for the Cup" has been followed by "Hindle Wakes" and "Hobson's Choice." Both are adaptations of stage plays, and both are good films.

"Hindle Wakes"

That the paradoxes of one generation become the platitudes of the next is in itself a platitude. The doctrine of "Hindle Wakes," that men should measure up to the same standards as women, which was so novel to many in England when the play was written, and gave to it an exciting interest extraneous from its merits as sheer drama, has now become familiar. But this merely shows how first rate a dramatic craftsman its author, Stanley Houghton, was. This story of mill girl and employer's son set among the smoky chimney stacks of Lancashire and the pier-head sideshows of Blackpool's Coney Island, is, as social propaganda, out of date. As drama it is as vital and enthralling as ever. Miss Belle Chrystal (a new star) and Mr. Norman McKinnel played the chief parts convincingly. One felt in the presence of real people not of the shadows of shadows. Mr. John Stuart, as the mill owner's son, was good in everything but his accent. Surely an Oxford intonation is out of place in a young man who refers to money as "brass," and says such things as, "You can't talk to me that road."

"Hobson's Choice"

"Hobson's Choice" takes us back to the Lancashire of cobbled stones and crinolines and gabled houses and home manufacturers. This little story of the stern old bootmaker who was outwitted by his eldest daughter's marrying his most skillful workman gives any amount of opportunity for strokes of quiet comedy as it pursues its leisurely way. Maggie's determined courtship of her reluctant swain, and the latter's happy recognition of his own stupidity, in fact every scene in which these two appear, especially the extravagant parody of an old-time magic lantern lecture, are as quaintly amusing as could be desired in a period piece.

"The Professional Guest"

In pursuance of their policy of producing "quota" films in Britain, the Fox Company offer "The Professional Guest." Gordon Harker, as a bogus explorer at a would-be fashionable dinner party, has a few minutes' genuine fun, and Barbara Gott, in the hackneyed part of a nouveau riche, manages to get in one or two memorable malapropisms. But on the whole Fox will have to do decidedly better than this if they want the English end of their activities to stand up to their reputation in America. H. J.

V. Brown's Water Colors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Vincent Brown's exhibit of water colors proved the artist's originality and dazzling use of color. Once his idiom is grasped and his power allowed to exert its effect, his pictures command, first, liking; then admiration. He can indicate powerfully, by the merest touches of line. His ability to evoke atmosphere, noticeable in a study of a humdrum horse and cart going along a dusty road, made a deep impression. His command of tone values, especially in treating sunsets, is excellent. None of the pictures were labeled, the artist considering that they would have more power if allowed to speak for themselves. In some cases, where he was not fully explicit, this led to slight confusion. The pictures had a remarkable carrying power, and seemed to have, in many cases, the strength of oils.

'Mourning Becomes Electra'

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

EUGENE O'NEILL'S trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra," presented by the Theater Guild, Inc., at the Guild Theater beginning Oct. 26, 1931. I—"Homecoming," a play in four scenes. II—"The Hunted," a play in five scenes. III—"The Haunted," a play in five scenes. Performed in a single evening, starting at 5 o'clock, with an hour's intermission after the first play. Settings and costumes designed by Robert Edmond Jones. Production directed by Philip Moeller. The cast:

Seth Beckwith	Arthur Hughes
Amos Ames	Jack Byrne
Louisa	Bernice Elliott
Minnie	Emily Lorraine
Christine	Alla Nazimova
Lavinia Mannon	Alice Brady
Capt. Peter Niles	Philip Foster
Hazel Niles	Mary Arbens
Capt. Adam Brant	Thomas Chalmers
Brig.-Gen. Ezra Mannon	Lee Baker
Mrs. Josiah Borden	Augusta Durgeon
Mrs. Everett Hills	Janet Young
Dr. Joseph Blake	Erskin Sanford
Josiah Borden	James Bosnell
Orin Mannon	Earle Larimore
A Chantyman	John Hendricks
Ahner Small	Erskin Sanford
Ira Mackel	Oliver Putnam
Joe Silva	Grant Gordon

Not only the form but the actual theme of the classic Greek dramatists—the Agamemnon saga—has been transposed by Eugene O'Neill into a story of New England family life at the close of the Civil War. In the title of his trilogy and in the naming of the family he makes his acknowledgments. The parallel is further pointed by the use of the wide steps and columned portico of a mansion derived from the Greek, as the scene for much of the action, as if it were passing upon a classic stage. Mr. O'Neill, believing that his play speaks for itself, does not use the chorus of townspeople to comment upon the larger implications of the tragedy; rather do they provide a foreground of trivial folk, useful in bridging gaps of time and in preparing for the convulsive events that are to shake the house of Mannon to the ground and leave only the daughter of the third generation, Lavinia, to go into a self-imposed immurement that shall end only with her passing.

Too late she learns that hate succeeds only in destroying itself. When father, mother, brother and cousin have fallen before her determination to execute a vengeance inspired by hatred, she shuts herself from the sunshine, frozen with the realization that revenge proves itself a failure when it succeeds. Man arrogates to himself the measuring out of justice, whereas in his finiteness he is capable at best only of exercising mercy. So it is becoming to Electra (Lavinia) that she should mourn.

Alla Nazimova

Mr. O'Neill was at hand while this performance was in preparation, so presumably Alice Brady's masklike, level-toned, frigid characterization of Lavinia has his approval. The result is doubtless inscrutable, and possibly Greeklike. At the same time it is to the present writer unintelligible in its dehumanization. If the purpose was simply to achieve a broad effect of contrast with the palpitantly human performance of Alla Nazimova as Christine (Clytemnestra), it must be set down as a success.

Mme. Nazimova sustains the burden of the first two plays with an intensity of emotion and a sublimation of thought that is transporting to hear and see. She takes with a freedom of expression and a delicate firmness of poise the most poignant train of his situations that any American dramatist, probably, has ever assembled into a single performance. She ranges with power and subtlety through the whole scale of human experience in scenes echoing in their content the climaxes of the closet scene of "Hamlet," and the temptation scene in "Macbeth." She shows a frustrated woman twisted and tortured by events growing out of her revulsion from hate, and finally she crumples before her raging son when he tells her that he has killed her lover, Brant (Ægisthus). We cannot recall having seen such a revelation of thought and emotion in acting since Duse.

Earle Larimore

A worthy minor accompaniment to Mme. Nazimova's major achievement was Earle Larimore's Orin (Orestes). His livid face when Orin discovers his mother's infamy told more than words could of the boy's heartbreak. With niceties of mood modulation he responded to Mme. Nazimova's shadings of the mother's duplicities and sincerities, so pitifully blended in her love for her son and her yearning for her rights as an individual. She is caught and held by the wheel that her daughter keeps implacably revolving until it crushes them all. Lee Baker is forthright as General Mannon (Agamemnon), unable to forget the injury he did to his brother in jealous hate, and Thomas Chalmers plays with hearty earthiness the seafaring Brant.

In choosing to retell in modern terms an ancient myth, Mr. O'Neill worked upon a panoramic canvas, the first and third plays of his trilogy serving essentially as prologue and epilogue to his central tragedy, "The Hunted." His prose is sinewy and strongly colored, unmarred by fine writing. His exalted treatment of this material lifts it above sensationalism, for he is concerned primarily with the artist's urge to reveal the hidden crevices of human motives. One of his passing touches is Orin's denunciation of all romanticizing of war. The effect of this trilogy is that the true tragedy. The time passes swiftly. Without a feeling of depression, but rather with a sense of an enlarged mental and emotional experience, the audience departs at the end. Or so it seemed. More than one, perhaps, thought of "Mourning Becomes Electra" as an expansion of a text from Portia's speech in the court room scene of "The Merchant of Venice.

. . . And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

Amusements

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VIOLINIST
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Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
'MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA'
Composed of 3 plays
"Homecoming," "The Hunted," "The Haunted"
All 3 plays will be presented on one day, commencing at 5 o'clock. Dinner intermission of one hour and a quarter at about 7 o'clock.
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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Wings for Wool-Gathering

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON

IT IS more than 1931 years since Publius Syrus said that familiarity breeds contempt—with the result that none of his many maxims has achieved greater familiarity. Perhaps one of the commonest forms of the contempt bred by familiarity is disregard or indifference. Why, for example, is it so difficult to recapture the first thrill of a fine picture, play or book? They remain the same picture, play or book, but slowly and surely familiarity steals from them the eager engrossment of our first attention. A tourist who is oblivious to the familiar sights and sounds of his home town suddenly becomes all eyes and ears in a foreign country, and, although we may closely scrutinize a stranger, should he become a friend we never really see him again.

Familiarity plays the same tricks in music. When Toscanini visited London he startled even hard-baked critics by a performance of one of the most hackneyed pieces in orchestral repertory—the "Tannhäuser" Overture. Not the least astonishing feature was that, contrary to the usual habit of virtuosos of the stick, he played the score exactly as Wagner had written it. This in itself supplied an element of novelty, but there was a deeper significance in the fact that Toscanini reminded us how every performance should and can be a first performance.

Nietzsche and Wagner

Nietzsche begins "The Case of Wagner" with: "I heard yesterday—will you believe it? the masterpiece of Bizet for the twentieth time. I again held out with meek devotion, I again succeeded in not running away. This victory over my impatience surprises me. How such a work perfects one! One becomes a 'masterpiece' one's self by its influence. . . " After accusing Wagner of saying "a thing again and again until one despairs—until one believes it," Nietzsche declares that when Bizet exhorts him he becomes a better man, a better musician, a better auditor.

"Is it at all possible to listen better?—I bury my ears under this music. I hear the very reason of it. I seem to assist at its production . . "

And then astonishingly, Nietzsche proceeds to give away his own case instead of Wagner's by saying that in listening to Bizet's music "curiously enough, I don't think of it after all. or I don't know how much I think of it. For quite other thoughts run in my mind. . . ." Could there be a better description of that which happens to the average listener, who seldom has Nietzsche's excuse that because music gives wings to thought, "one becomes so much more a philosopher, the more one becomes a musician?" How one becomes so much more a musician by not listening to music perhaps only a philosopher could explain. Unfortunately music also gives wings to wool-gathering.

"Carmen"

Because in some ways it is much more difficult really to listen to an old work than to a new one, one risked following the example of Nietzsche and went to hear "Carmen"—for nearly the twentieth time. Bizet's masterpiece was being performed by an English company under the auspices of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate which now has behind it a yearly Government subsidy of £17,000. One hoped that before familiarity had dulled, the startling novelty of an opera subsidy in England one would be offered, something which would justify the optimism of those who have fought so bravely for English opera and opera in English.

But hope vanished as the curtain rose. This Carmen was young about half a century ago—as a production. And apparently during all these years Carmen has not yet learned how to speak English clearly, for with the exceptions of Micaela (Thea Phillips), Remendado (Octave Dua) and, commendably, the chorus, the company sang in an unknown language of which all one knew was that it was neither French nor English. Perhaps if these singers really listened to their own language they would be able to reproduce it in song. As the orchestral playing was mediocre there was nothing left for the auditor but to turn the freshest attention possible to the score as a score. One did so with the conviction that if audiences had more actively used their ears and eyes in the past, opera producers would never dare to be so "familiar" as they are at present.

Warm and Limpid

One can still share Nietzsche's delight in the score of "Carmen," There, the willful Spanish gypsy, flower in mouth, has kept all her old fascination—free of ancient, stagy tricks and formulas. The musical atmosphere is warm and limpid. "How the yellow afternoons of its happiness benefit us!" cried Nietzsche the poet. "This music seems to me to be perfect. It approaches lightly, nimbly and with courtesy." To the musician there is still much in the orchestration that can be studied profitably, even today. It is a work without a single dull, thick, or cloudy patch. The melody, spontaneous and original, flows inexhaustibly. The verve of the rhythm catches and swings us into its dance. And one need not be an opponent of Wagner to say: Here are tragic accents without the imposture of the grand style.

The short season of ballet with Karsavina, Leon Woizikowsky and the Marie Rambert Dancers at the New Theatre included little that we had not seen before, but familiarity has not yet staled the freshness and good humor of Frederick Ashton's "Façade," with music by William Walton and scenery and costumes by John Armstrong. Here a talented choreographer has succeeded in handling his material so cleverly that "the end is not distinct from the means, the form from the matter, the subject from the expression." Each section is enlightened by happy flashes of choreographic wit. Mr. Ashton has found himself in "Façade." In his neoclassical adventures he is apt to get lost among other choreographers. The dancing of Woizikowsky and Alicia Markova evoked memories of the Diaghileff Ballet—an organization in which aesthetic familiarity was itself treated with the greatest contempt.

Prelude to a Season

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

A SPLENDID autumn with brilliant sunshine has set up a formidable competition with the symphonies of Beethoven. It was before a meek but scattered public that our conductors lifted their sticks.

One must note with sadness, to edify the historians of the future, the extraordinary obstinacy of our professional musicians in not realizing the most evident phenomena of artistic, social and economic progress. Our orchestral musicians—who, thanks to the system of societies, have become the masters of their commercial destinies—seem to be completely unaware of financial fluctuations, the modifications brought about in the equilibrium of the popular classes and those mechanical innovations that are called the gramophone, the sound film and the radio.

When one studies the upheavals of ancient civilizations one is astounded at the obliviousness of governments and peoples before signs whose significance dazzles us. One cannot understand how men have not realized that which awaits them. Well, the present attitude of musicians is exactly the same as that of the Celts and Gallo-Romans threatened by invaders. Instead of adapting themselves to the necessities of the present hour, they continue to waste their energy in an absurd competition.

It is obvious that we have in Paris too many orchestral societies performing each week and each Sunday, at exactly the same time, the same classical works. On the other hand, what we lack is an organization for popular education enabling our masses to become accustomed to scores that are outside the stereotyped formula that limits their curiosity. The whole future of music depends upon this diffusion.

In this field, radiophony and the gramophone—which, moreover, are becoming today more and more identified—render much greater service to humanity than our big orchestras. One must not then accuse music lovers of ingratitude when they desert the concert for the loud-speaker or the headphones. From the point of view of their general education, recorded and radiocast music has become a scholastic element superior to orchestral concerts engulfed in routine.

Such are the joyless reflections that a critic instinctively makes when examining the battle plans of Rhené-Baton, Walter Straram, Albert Wolff, D-E. Inghelbrecht, Gabriel Pierné, Gaubert, Monteux, Poulet, Siohan and other gentlemen of less importance but of no less ambition.

And now, there remains for me only to inform you that, since Oct. 5, we have heard the Symphony "Eroica," the B minor Symphony, the "Pastoral" Symphony, the Overture to "Tannhäuser," the Overture to "Freischütz" and that to "Benvenuto Cellini." We have also had two performances of the Franck Symphony.

One must note, however, the introduction of a new orchestral page into the repertory of the Lamoureux Concerts. This is the dazzling orchestration by Maurice Ravel of Moussorgsky's "Pictures from an Exhibition." Until now Dr. Serge Koussevitzky had the exclusive performing rights of this admirable work. Today it falls into the public domain and we are happy to be able at last to applaud it freely.

'Cavalcade'

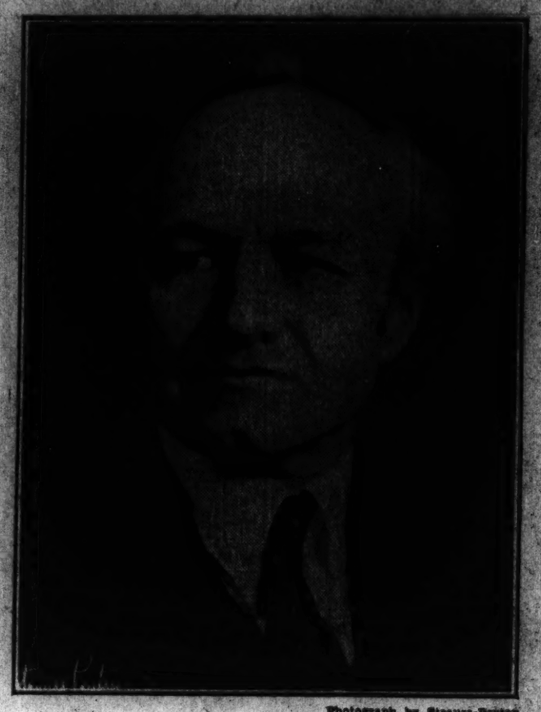
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, "Cavalcade," by Noel Coward. Producer, Noel Coward. Beginning Oct. 13, 1931. The cast:

Jane Marryot	Mary Clare
Robert Marryot	Edward Sinclair
Ellen Bridges	Una O'Connor
Alfred Bridges	Fred Groves
Margaret Harris	Irene Browne
Edith Harris	Alison Leggatt
Edward Marryot	Arthur Macrae
Joe Marryot	John Mills
Fanny Bridges	Binnie Barnes
Laura Marsden	Bretha Wilson
Henry Charteris	Eric Purveur
Rose Darling	Maidie Andrews
Micky Banks	Billy Fry

". . . And let's drink to the hope that one day this country of ours, which we love so much, will find dignity, greatness and peace again." Thus the heroine of the play, the British mother at the milestone of 40-odd years of married life, when she reviewed all that she had seen, experienced, enjoyed, endured. She was young in 1899 when the troops sailed from Southampton, when her eldest son marched with them and came back to jubilate after Mafeking. She was still young when that eldest sailed in the Titanic, a happy bridegroom, never to return. She was mature in 1914 when she saw her second son off at Victoria. Then, on the day of the armistice, in the midst of hallelujahs and flags and streamers she received the message that her boy had been killed. But she was of stern metal; she, and her husband who had served his country when he was in his prime, rose above their grief and toasted the welfare of land and people, now once more in turmoil and economic difficulty but striving to overcome.

It is a remarkable review, this play of Mr. Noel Coward's vitalized on the stage of Drury Lane by his own hand. In 21 scenes we are shown the home life of 30 years; scenes of exaltation, scenes of gayety, scenes that recall the sadness as well as the glory of the World War. It may be urged that the play is subservient to the display, that it is but an excuse for these pageants and these pictures of life; but it cannot be gainsaid that throughout the drama there vibrates the human note that makes all men kin. I have seldom witnessed such unanimous, unrestrained enthusiasm in a playhouse—an enthusiasm born not from the joy of the eye but from the inwardness that appealed to emotions and national pride. "Cavalcade" is, in words and picture, the epopee of modern Britain. It is especially timely in an hour when, as in 1914, there is need for unity of purpose and an effort to steer through crisis into safe waters. So all honor to Mr. Noel Coward, to Mr. C. B. Cochran who allowed him the freedom of a bountiful hand, and to the actors.



Photograph by Strauss-Peyton

ERNST KNOCH

Wagnerian Conductor, Who Has Joined the Staff of the New York Opera Comique, to Conduct Three of the Six Operas to Be Given This Season by That Organization.

With the Emphasis on Berg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, who is an innovator in more ways than one, chose a strikingly conservative program for the first local concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra this season at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 20. No new concoction by the laboring contemporary composer, nor any resuscitation from the curtained past spiced it: the names represented were Weber ("Euryanthe" Overture), Schubert ("Unfinished" Symphony), Wagner ("Siegfried Idyl"), and Richard Strauss ("Death and Transfiguration").

The standard character of the program was even more striking in contrast to the music offered by Erich Kleiber and the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra at the concert of Oct. 22 in the same hall. For the first half of the program Mr. Kleiber ignored the staple repertory and presented first American performances of the Andante of Bruckner's "Posthumous" Symphony and of orchestral arrangements of three movements from Alban Berg's "Lyric Suite," as well as a first Philharmonic performance of a transcription of Ravel's piano piece, "Menuet Antique." Schumann's B flat Symphony, however, imparted to the concert a note of classical stability.

In view of the unfamiliarity of the music offered by Mr. Stokowski, closer attention was focused on the quality of the playing and the interpretations in general. Be it said that the Quaker City orchestra has rarely gathered so much glory unto itself, nor has Mr. Stokowski himself equaled the notable results achieved in matters of detail, line, structure and orchestral balance. The sensitive treatment of the Weber overture was a far cry from that accorded it the previous week by the Philharmonic under Mr. Kleiber. Throughout the Wagner and the Schubert numbers the tone conjured by this wizard of the podium was uncommonly smooth, luminous and full-bodied.

Per contra, the Philharmonic-Symphony concert was a veritable feast for latterday malcontents in general and for the champions in particular of two debatables of tone—Anton Bruckner and Alban Berg. The Andante is the only movement of the "Studiensymphonie," from which it is taken, so far to be published. Dissatisfied with it, Bruckner abandoned the symphony and it lay ignored until many years after his passing. The extract furnished a rewarding glimpse into the workings of the musical mind that was to produce a symphonic series of nine which to many is second only to Beethoven's immortal galaxy.

Atonal Mysteries

The musical world is steadily becoming accommodated to the atonal mysteries that are knit in so workmanlike a fashion in the works of Berg. "Wozzeck" undoubtedly paved the way for the "Lyric Suite" extracts. The idiom has become more intelligible. Indeed, in the second movement, tagged "Misterioso," we are confronted with a tona alphabet and word structure hitherto unexploited, and yet the attention is riveted by the wealth of infinitesimal images aroused by the subtly conceived miniature scoring for the strings. The music was like a message from the microscopic world conveyed by an inspired and sympathetic conductor and his orchestra.

Berg's master, Arnold Schönberg, was honored by the Beethoven Association, which opened its thirteenth season at the Town Hall on Oct. 19, with a program that included the composer's "Verklärte Nacht," a string sextet dating from Schönberg's formative years. In structure, substance and style it is distantly removed from the radicalism of his subsequent compositions. The language here is more that of men like Wagner and Richard Strauss. An ensemble headed by William Kroll, violinist, gave the sensuous, firmly built music a memorable performance. The association also presented Yvonne Gall, the French soprano, who provided delightful interpretations of lyrics by Hué, Debussy, Ravel and Chausson.

In spite of the attention lately falling to the lot of Berg, he has not been permitted to steal a march on his equally debated predecessor, Bruckner. In fact, no less a work than the Austrian's F minor Mass enjoyed a first local performance at the season's inaugural concert of the Society of the Friends of Music on Oct. 25, at the Metropolitan Opera House. This early work proved to be of a sustained, devotional beauty that impressed the audience deeply. It might well pave the way for performances of the Mass in E minor and the "Te Deum." The excellent chorus of the Friends had perhaps never sung so well as on this occasion and Mr. Bodanzky, though here and there he hurried the pace unduly, evidently put his heart into the interpretation. Of the quartet of soloists Friedrich Schorr in general did admirably with the music allotted to the bass. On the other hand, Editha Fleischer, Marion Telva and Frederick Jagel were all more or less ill at ease in their respective parts of soprano, contralto and tenor.

Alexander Siloti

On Oct. 21, that distinguished survivor of the last group of Liszt pupils, Alexander Siloti, gave a recital in Carnegie Hall that revealed him again as one of the time-honored aristocrats of the piano. Bach, Liszt and Chopin were the composers he chose to present. On Oct. 24, Fritz Kreisler packed the same hall, including the stage, for a second time this season, playing, for one thing, the Bach Chaconne for violin alone.

The same afternoon, in the Town Hall, Hortense Monath, a young pianist who made her début here last year as Hortense Husserl, offered a novel program which featured a group of German dances by Schubert that were recently discovered in Vienna and an early and interesting, if not highly significant, sonata by the now prevailing Alban Berg.

Two concerts worthy of especial note took place in the Town Hall Oct. 25. In the afternoon the National Chamber Orchestra, under the able direction of Rudolph Ganz, auspiciously began its career with a program that offered novelties by Sowerby, Ibert, Borowski and Hindemith, besides traditional matter in the shape of a Haydn symphony and a Mozart concerto (this last exhibiting Mr. Ganz's admirable attainments as a pianist.) In the evening, that unique organization, the English Singers, delighted a large audience with a generous assortment of the motets, madrigals, and folk songs in which they excel.

PETER BOWDOIN

'For the Love of Mike'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Saville Theatre, "For the Love of Mike," by H. F. Maltby. Adopted by Clifford Grey. Music by Jack Waller and Joseph Tunbridge. Produced by Jack Waller. Beginning Oct. 8, 1931. The cast:

Peggy Manders	Betty Astell
Bill Frawley	Michael Cole
Wyn Manders	Sonia Sommers
Stella Rees	Olga Linde
Richard Miller	Alfred Drayton
Mrs. Miller	Viola Tree
Enid Michaelis (Mike)	Peggy Cartwright
Bob Seymour	Bobby Howes
Rev. Archibald James	Wylie Watson
Sullivan	Knox Cede
Conway Price	Arthur Riscoe
P. C. Widgecoe	Syd Walker
Jerry Bennett	Harcourt Brook

This "play with tunes," starting as farce, developed into comedy. "For the Love of Mike" is the story of a nouveau-riche couple; he a self-made man, she a lady of the ultra "refeened" manner who has a daughter possessed of wealth. In order to get this fortune, the step-father forces a power of attorney out of the girl. To save this money, the man's secretary tries to filch the document. Hence complications, incriminations, and plenty of amusing situations coupled with some lively tunes and a spice of wit.

It was above all a Bobby Howes evening. His dancing is a cause for wonder, and his versatility, never ending. Miss Peggy Cartwright is a dainty dancer and Miss Olga Linde sang delightfully. Her acting of a rather colorless part was excellent. As the parents, Mr. Alfred Drayton portrayed the money-grubbing husband to the life. He was ably seconded by Miss Viola Tree, who gave a remarkable performance of a new-rich lady. Mr. Arthur Riscoe, who was Mr. Bobby Howes' boon companion, played well into his hands and the rest of the cast filled in the spaces adequately. Outstanding among the many tuneful melodies were "I Want to Live," sung by Miss Olga Lindo; "Walk with Me," sung by Miss Viola Tree, whose pretty voice we were all glad to hear again, and "Jails," sung by Mr. Howes and Mr. Riscoe. J. T. G.

'Against the Wind'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Carlos Drake, a débutant in playwriting, provided Mrs. Fiske with a new comedy which, entitled "Against the Wind," was produced at the Blackstone Theater Oct. 26. The author must have been convinced, as his dramaturgy unfolded itself, that the augurs were favorable to its success; for not only was his cast made up of one of the most distinguished actresses on our stage and highly competent supporters, but a crowded theater gave him every outward token that it was pleased.

Considerable interest attached itself here to the new play, for its locale—only slightly disguised in the references made to it by the characters—is that of one of the aristocratic suburbs of Chicago, and, perhaps, it was hoped (or feared) that Mr. Drake would put into the pillory of his satire some of the typical members of that community. But the author of "Against the Wind" evinced no inclination to dip a pen into the inks of Marah when he wrote his lines. There is but little irony in the piece, but—what is more serious—there is as little story.

The six scenes of the comedy concern the vagaries of a young man who, thrust by his family connections into big business, discovers no solace in commerce for a spirit that is quickened only by adventure. Having, by a mere whim, broken up his brother's engagement to a nice girl, he departs without much formality for a four years sojourn in Europe and returns to the bosom of his family with a wife from Vilna, whom he has married in Russia. The last of the highly attenuated complications of this drama is an exhibition of jealousy by the youthful Polish bride, who not unnaturally resents her husband's interest in another woman and the indifference of his family to herself.

Around this rather meager plot there swirled a maelstrom of conversation. Mr. Drake has yet to learn that even in a comedy of manners actions speak louder than words; but if talk has to be the principal ingredient, it must be more scintillant, mort witty, more intriguing than that in "Against the Wind" if his play is to be saved.

Mrs. Fiske, playing the part of an aunt who, doting on her wastrel relative, finally saves him from himself, was not in her best form. Her rôle, to be sure, was of merely secondary importance and she was not always certain of her lines. Withal, the characterization carried charm and sympathy with it. Reed Brown Jr., interpreter of the wastrel just referred to, had been given the most effective opportunities and he made use of them with so much breeziness and such insouciant charm that if the moral was less pointed than it ought to have been, the interest of the situations was considerably raised. Charles Dalton, as Frederick Sutherland, gave a diverting sketch of the furniture manufacturer whose son fills his office hours with disappointment and his domestic bosom with indignation. Mr. Sutherland's consort, a bromidic person, much given to outward lamentation, was effectively set forth by Alice John, and minor rôles were played with skill by Terry Carroll, Hugh Rennie, Olive Reeves-Smith, Virginia Vehable, Wesley Ross and others. F. B.

MAUDE ADAMS-OTIS SKINNER

After its premier in Cleveland, O., Nov. 2, the Maude Adams-Otis Skinner revival of "The Merchant of Venice" will be seen in Buffalo, Jamestown, Syracuse, Rochester and Schenectady, N. Y., Springfield, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn. The week of Nov. 23 will be devoted to Boston, with Newark, Philadelphia, Reading, Washington and Baltimore to follow, the company then turning westward for the continuation of the tour.

Early Verdi Operas in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

DURING the early and middle period of Verdi's activity, especially in the years between 1840 and 1850, there was a whole series of operas written, which at their first performance were either a complete fiasco, or achieved only partial recognition. For many years now these works have not been performed and with the course of time we have come to look upon them as being lost. A movement was started, some years ago, with the object of reconsidering our low estimation of those operas of Verdi which were written during the middle period.

We have already become acquainted with quite a number of these almost forgotten works: I need only recall the reports of the Berlin performances of "Luisa Miller," "Don Carlos," "La Forza Del Destino" and "Simone Boccanegra." At that time it was proved that our judgment had been premature, for it was evident that most of these operas were ingenious and thoroughly vital achievements of the great Italian.

Encouraged by these results, the "Verdi Renaissance" made a further advance. Two Verdi operas, written in 1847, have now appeared in Berlin; they are quite unknown to the big public, though the professional musician was doubtless acquainted with the pianoforte edition. In both cases there was great astonishment at the beauty of this music which had so long lain dormant.

"I Masnadieri"

The original title of the first of the two operas is "I Masnadieri," with a libretto based on Schiller's famous drama "Die Räuber" (The Robbers). One cannot say that the writer of the libretto, Andrea Maffei, treated Schiller's play with gentle consideration. On the contrary, he succeeded in producing a highly disconnected piece of work through which the original action is barely seen. The first performance was given in London on July 22, 1847, and achieved, if Verdi's own words, "not exactly a furore." Later, in 1870, there was another attempt at a performance in Paris, but with little result. In any case, since then, the accre of the "Masnadieri" had not been brought out.

Now the Berlin Funkstunde has taken up this opera, which is the eleventh among the 30 operas of Verdi. The influences of the time when "Räuber" was written, and particularly those of Bellini and Rossini, had to be mastered and developed by Verdi. The orchestra dispenses with all symphonic ambitions; tragic situations take place, quite incredibly, to the rhythm of a waltz, and the simplicity of some of the forms of accompaniment is apt to become monotonous. In spite of this, what grand music it is, how spontaneous is its flow, how rich in inspiration! Verdi's boundless imagination could always find new forms for melodic expression. Even if the melody be naïve at times, it is always sincere and genuine. Verdi as operatic composer, with his unfailing instinct for the demands of the stage, is no less successful in this work than he is in others of greater reputation. His ingenuity in finding original effects irresistibly bears his audience along, while the dramatic effects of some of the ensembles and choruses are amazing. There are some great patches. For instance, the beautiful final quartet in the first act; Amalia's first aria, the second Finale, and above all, the weird, astonishing "dream-recital" of Franz Moor's "Pareami che Sorto" in the last act—this piece could take its place in "Otello."

The performance was conducted by Leo Blech with great precision and extraordinarily fine feeling for Verdi's style. The part of Franz Moor was taken by Michael Bohnen, who, after some time, has made his reappearance in opera. He is still the greatest operatic singer on the German stage.

The second of these newly revived Verdi operas is "Macbeth," which was given its first performance in the Städtischen Oper. The work has little to do with Shakespeare's tragedy. When Verdi, in 1847, started to write his "Macbeth," it was the first time that he had taken, as a basis for his libretto, a subject from the poet for whom he had such a glowing admiration. A daring decision, as it concerns one of the best constructed works of Shakespeare; a poem which, in its rational development of the action is utterly complete. The libretto, by Francesco Maria Piave preserved little of this; it was just a torso with no evidence of its illustrious source. The scenes—which appear strongest to a primitive theatrical sense — are accentuated and carelessly strung together; in its gloom the libretto far exceeds the original.

"Macbeth"

But to young Verdi the text was probably just right, the tragic contents fascinating him as much as the curious mixture of the realistic and phantastic elements, which offered situations which could attract only a composer of his caliber. So we find an abundance of invention in the scene of the witches when the music, in expression, attains visionary power. And what warmth, what dramatic impulse in the melodic structure of this score! The music for the banquet scene is most ingenious—music which almost makes one feel the gloom of the feast.

The performance at the Städtischen Oper attained an artistic standard which we have often missed at this institution. This time it was assured by the careful and united efforts of Fritz Stiedry and Carl Ebert, who were, respectively, responsible for the control of music and scenery. Stiedry again proved himself to be an excellent Verdi conductor. In the décor of the work—his first in Berlin—the new manager of the Städtischen Oper, Carl Ebert, showed his talent for producing atmospheric effects on the stage. Among the soloists Sigrid Onegin as Lady Macbeth gave, vocally, an extraordinarily fine performance, in spite of occasional lapses in pitch Hans Reinmar in the title rôle had some beautiful moments and was an excellent actor. The part of Banquo was sung wonderfully by Ivar Andrésen. The choruses carried out their parts well and the orchestral playing was exceptionally fine

The opera had a great success, and the public recalled Stiedry, Ebert and the artists before the curtain with unflagging enthusiasm.

In the forthcoming British International Pictures version of "Many Waters," Monckton Hoffe, the author, will play the part of a magistrate, a rôle he also undertook on the stage.

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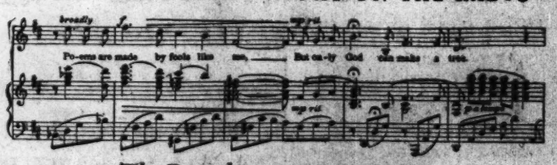

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At Home in an English Windmill

With Great Sails Above the Sussex Downs

By EILEEN DE BISSON
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE giant sails of a windmill, revolving with that slow deliberation which seems to mock at time and change, will always call up a vivid picture to me: a large windmill in Sussex, Eng.—the great wheels slowly revolving and filling the building with their throbbing rhythm, row upon row of bulging sacks lining the walls or being pushed into place by men in dusty garments, and, most fascinating of all a small mountain of powdery flour in the center of the floor, into which I longed to thrust my arms, to plunge my whole body, until a prudent nurse dragged me away.

This is the picture that floated before my eyes as I sat in the sunny dining room that Major Hartley Clark has fashioned in just such a Sussex windmill as I had explored so many years before. The great oak driving shaft that once helped to convert the golden grain into flour has been sawed up into dining-room "chairs," made comfortable with padded leather seats, but as I sat at the old octagonal table, which makes so appropriate a center for this octagonal ground-floor room, it was not the table with its yellow roses that I saw, nor the sunlight touching the edges of the gay chintz curtains—it was a great heap of powdery flour, with dusty figures passing to and fro beyond it, and I could hear the slow creak of the huge sails and all the busy hum that is the activity of a flour mill.

I blinked my eyes and looked up at the ceiling. There hung a fine iron candelabrum where once the driving shaft had come down through a central opening. Not a sound disturbed the peaceful Sussex countryside, for the "sweeps" had been fixed and the mill was now doing duty as a country cottage.

I was delighted to find that someone else shared my enthusiasm for old windmills, and the idea of converting one into a livable home seemed particularly delightful. The antiquity of this mill is undeniable. Has it not stood there overlooking the downs for more years than even the grandfather of the oldest inhabitant could remember? Yet within its three-foot walls is every modern convenience, from a kitchen range providing central heating for the whole building, to a well-equipped bathroom, with hot and cold water piped into all the bedrooms.

Fascinating Details

An old oak staircase, with a little balcony—almost a mistrels' gallery—overlooking the dining room, leads up to a sitting room on the next floor. This is a cosy room furnished with antiques to harmonize with such a setting, and the polished oak floor finds an answering note in the paneling of the circular staircase and in the two massive doors which lead onto the balcony encircling the mill on the outside. From the balcony access is gained to a bridge crossing the lane to the grounds beyond—somewhat reminiscent of a drawbridge to a moated tower. Part of the stairway in the sitting room came, I was told, from an old water mill in another part of the county, and Major Clark has thought of many other details to preserve the correct atmosphere of the interior. There are two wooden candlesticks, for instance, the carved altar rails from some little country church, a simple oak chest that had held the treasures of some knight or squire in the time of Elizabeth, and pieces of tapestry and old samplers worked in the days when time hung heavy on a lady's hands, while a set of team bells, silent for at least a century, now ring out the summons to dinner.

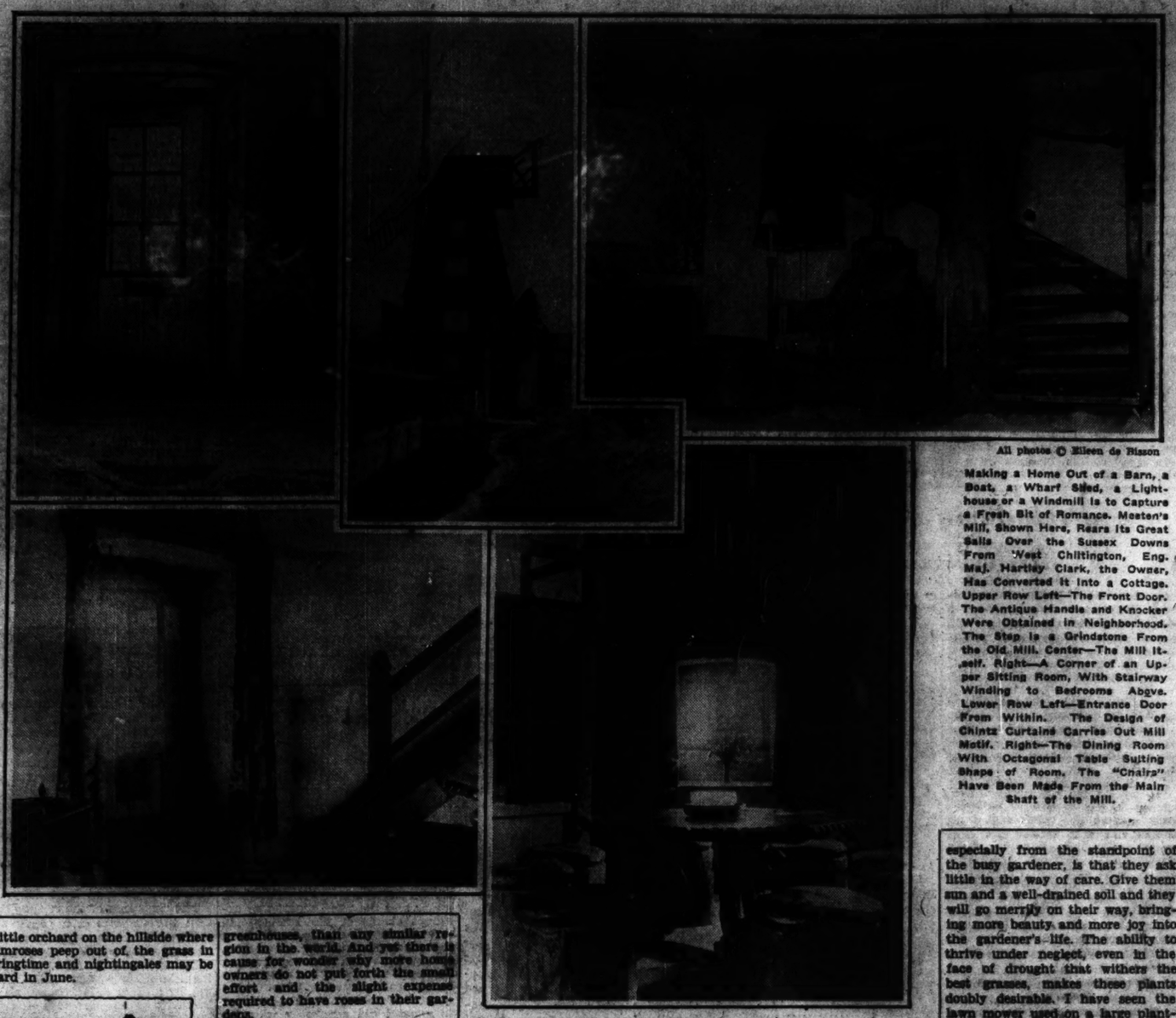
The architectural styles of today, however much they diverge in the search for fitness and originality, are all agreed on one point—the necessity for abundance of light and air. No modern architect could find fault with the provisions of sunlight in the mill. Being set in a tower, as it were, the rooms have windows on every side, just as in some of the most modern houses, but there are no uncomfortable drafts for the frames are firmly set in the thick walls, which are of stone halfway up, and of heavy timber, asbestos-lined, in the upper stories.

Small Cone-Shaped Study at Top

At the very top of the dwelling is a little cone-shaped chamber, originally designed for the cogwheels turned by the sails, but now a little timbered study with domed roof, which can be reached only by a step-ladder and trapdoors. This secluded retreat is not entirely shut off from the outside world, however, for it has a little balcony just beneath the "fantail." From this point of vantage one can enjoy a glorious view over the rolling downs, for the mill stands on high ground and is a well-known landmark. Chanctonbury Ring, the famous circle of stones occupied by the Romans and by other peoples long before them, is plainly visible on a clear day toward the south. On the other side some of the quaint old houses of West Chiltington nestle at the foot of the hill. This little turret can still obey the voice of the winds and turn from side to side, and the shutters have been removed from the sails to break the force of gales, so further glimpses of the country, over toward Stopham and Pulborough, can be obtained through the sweeps from the little window on the west.

Except for the old oak door with its sixteenth-century wrought iron knocker, the whole of the outside of the mill is tarred, but there is nothing gloomy or somber about this dark sentinel of the downs. It is as though a friendly husbandry still lingered on the old stairways, in the little lobbies that occupy the butresses, or in the diminutive attic.

Of course this country cottage has a garden, reached through a gate a little higher up the lane, or from the mill itself via a stairway leading from the outside balcony. Roses are there in profusion, sweet Williams, marigolds, hollyhocks, and all the old-fashioned English flowers, but there is also a vegetable garden, and a little orchard on the hillside where primroses peep out of the grass in springtime and nightingales may be heard in June.



All photos © Eileen de Bisson

Making a Home Out of a Barn, a Boat, a Wharf Shed, a Lighthouse or a Windmill Is to Capture a Fresh Bit of Romance. Meston's Mill, Shown Here, Rears Its Great Sails Over the Sussex Downs From West Chiltington, Eng. Maj. Hartley Clark, the Owner, Has Converted It Into a Cottage. Upper Row Left—The Front Door. The Antique Handle and Knocker Were Obtained in Neighborhood. The Step Is a Grindstone From the Old Mill. Center—The Mill Itself. Right—A Corner of an Upper Sitting Room, With Stairway Winding to Bedrooms Above. Lower Row Left—Entrance Door From Within. The Design of Chintz Curtains Carries Out Mill Motif. Right—The Dining Room With Octagonal Table Suiting Shape of Room. The "Chairs" Have Been Made From the Main Shaft of the Mill.

Chicago

Dear Friends:

When the editor of the gardening page invited short letters about garden hobbies, I did not at first see how a true gardener could have a hobby—that is, a single hobby. One may have a spring garden hobby, for instance, followed by a special interest in some summer flower and ending with the glories of October; or even a green garden. Or else what is finer than a hobby of garden literature, collecting or reading, either with or without an actual garden in the green?

But of the flowers, there is one we may have from May to October—the rose. Truly, the rose has many individualities to satisfy the gardener's love of beauty in form, color, and fragrance; but Rosa must be looked upon with loving understanding if she would be found constant and deserving of appreciation.

The rose is not for those who would plant her in cold, shady places, nor under great trees where she may not be warmed by the sun; neither for those who would place her against a firing wall wholly in the sun, for she likes fresh air all about her, if not too windy. My climbing roses have thrived best upon an open trellis running east and west; but others placed upon a trellis against a westerly wall, have continually fallen off and branched away from the wall, as if to remove from the too great heat of the afternoon.

Neither is the rose for those who would hurry away in June, and stay in the woods for the summer, leaving her to blush unseen and waste her fragrance. Summer cultivation should be frequent, but not deep, and insects will need to be discouraged, especially in cool damp weather.

Nor is the rose for those who will quit at the first frost, and hug the fireside from the first sign of cold. There are hardy roses, Hugonis, Rugosa, and Hybrid Perpetuals, which require no winter protection. But I find the climbing roses and ever-blooming Hybrid Teas are much better for being laid down and covered with clean straw, with some dirt or sticks to hold it down. This is better not applied until all leaves are fallen, usually after Thanksgiving Day in Chicago, and should not be wholly removed before the last week in March, as we have hard freezes following warm periods during this month. Handling climbers requires strong leather gloves.

The question of spring or fall planting is more one of convenience than anything else. I have planted roses with leaves in the fall, covered as above, without any loss in two seasons. It is usually difficult to obtain plants from distant nurseries before the 1st of April, although the ground is nearly always ready for planting early in March. On one occasion I received plants during a late blizzard, and set them out within three feet of a snowdrift. Hybrid Teas planted up to the first week in May will generally respond with flowers in eight to 10 weeks.

We have been told that the Chicago region grows more roses for the florist trade under its acres of greenhouses, than any similar region in the world. And yet there is cause for wonder why more home owners do not put forth the small effort and the slight expense required to have roses in their gardens.

An understanding of the best varieties to plant should be gained individually by the study of current periodicals, rose growers' catalogues, and publications of the American Rose Society, backed up by experience with small beginnings. One dozen good strong plants will be a revelation to the beginner.

(Mr.) R. L. F.

Because Mr. R. L. F. is a member of the American Rose Society we are moved to remind our rose lovers that the joys of membership in the American Rose Society are many and the fee very light on the home budget. The society's headquarters is at West Grove, Penna.—The Editor.

Sacramento, California

Dear Garden Friends:

We have a grape arbor in our back yard, and it has always been a joy to us to watch the birds enjoy the grapes. In the early mornings what a crowd gathers, and how they chatter, as though giving thanks for every grape. We pick only the lower grapes, leaving those on top of the arbor for the birds. Many times we have stopped to listen to some beautiful song, or chuckled over an interesting bird conversation. One's day is much happier after standing quietly for a few minutes watching these little feathered friends; perhaps they will eye you with those bright little eyes, or perhaps they will just go on eating and talking.

Then there is the "butterfly bush," rightly named because during the warm summer days, it is literally covered with butterflies; and we have found some beautiful large ones of the most gorgeous colors.

There are a few humming birds who seem particularly fond of the honeysuckle vine over the back fence; while quite a drove of bees feed on our French willow tree. Although we have a small yard we get a lot of pleasure from watching the birds and insects enjoy it. Every bush seems to have some particular friends. (Mrs.) H. E. W.

Harvey, Illinois

Dear Gardeners:

My garden wouldn't win a prize. It is not laid out neatly or formally. I poke in seeds wherever I can find room. But it is a friendly one, for it furnishes flowers for neighbors and friends.

I have climbing roses on my front porch, with the honeysuckle and an annual red bean vine. I have angel-[illegible] pansies, gaudy marigolds, [illegible] snapdragons, lillies, iris, [illegible] zinnias, airy perennial, baby's [illegible] sweet lavender and a lovely [illegible] rose dahlia—appropriate to the hat fashions; she is Empress Eugenie, a cactus type. Then early spring will bring the dainty snowdrops.

Spring brings a regular treasure hunt, for I put my flowers to bed with plenty of leaves. Spring will wake up my canary yellow Mrs. Scott's hybrid long-spurred columbine, the seeds of which are so hard to collect, and it has only so few.

I exchange seeds and slips with friends who have none like mine.

Just now we are building a rockery to hide our refuse heap and to provide my tiny goldfish an outdoor pool next year.

I shall be glad to share the seeds I have with anyone who wishes. Oh, I must add the Oriental poppy and my lovely white hibiscus! They are indeed both gorgeous.

(Mrs.) P. C. W.

Letters addressed with the initials and town, stamped and inclosed in an envelope sent to The Home of this page will be forwarded. We should like to bring our Garden Hobbyists together.—The Editor.

San Ysidro, California

Dear Garden Friends:

To me a garden has a twofold aspect, to give pleasure and joy to the passer by, as well as to awaken these sentiments in its friends and attendants. Here in southern California where one can grow such a large variety of plants and work in the garden practically every day in the year there is a temptation to start too many things.

When one has a garden on the same home grounds for 22 years one's hobby changes from time to time, at least that has been my experience. My latest hobby is the Dahlia, and we, my husband and self, are giving our attention to the smaller sorts, the Pompom and Miniature Decorative. These are our summer favorites. In the winter besides many other flowers we always have several hundred pansy plants.

The Pompom dahlia has much to recommend it. It has excellent keeping qualities as a cut flower. Being small and dainty it is suited to containers of all sizes, from the smallest to the large baskets in which it can be beautifully arranged with its own foliage.

There is a large range of colors already in the field and more are appearing each year, so it is easy to carry out almost any color scheme with them. Added to its other good qualities the Pompom dahlia has a long blooming season, ours blooming this year for nearly six months.

The miniature decorative dahlia, Little Jewel, is a very pleasing shade of pink. It grows in such a symmetrical way that with its rather finely cut and graceful foliage one plant of it makes a charming bouquet in the garden.

Because of my enjoyment of the messages from the other garden lovers I am venturing to send this little account of my experiences. I enjoy the letters from the others and wish success to all. (Mrs.) M. P. H.

Dish Gardens Again!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MINIATURE gardens in attractive bowls or dishes are a perennial source of delight to those who enjoy making a bit of beauty that has an original touch. On both sides of the Atlantic these little dish gardens seem to be popular. They came in first as Japanese gardens, with tiny streams, arched bridges and wee temples and pagodas. Then with the advent of the cactus enthusiasm and the delight many people took in combining varieties of cactus in one dish, came a cactus miniature garden. Such a one, made by Mr. Lister Williams, an English actor, is shown above. Several varieties of cactus are included, and although the details cannot be clearly seen, enough is shown to suggest the attractive Japanese cottage, arched bridge and hillside effect achieved by Mr. Williams.

With the providing of inexpensive little lead figurines of European farm folk, their cattle and farm accessories by the 5 and 10-cent stores during the last year, many Americans have made rustic farmlets, miniature village scenes of an Old World sort. It seems as if the fun of dish gardening has only begun. We have heard of one enthusiast who made each of her gardens suggest a different country. She scoured the shops for odd bits, modeled little houses in clay, built tiny stone walls, painted wee blocks to look like New England Colonial houses, thatched others with grass or raffia to suggest small English cottages. All of her friends profited by this delightful pursuit of hers, and she herself was richer because of her interest in the life of many countries. Perhaps she would be fashioning a scene that hinted of a compound in British India; perhaps a Spanish or Mexican village engrossed her attention. A scrap of country lane with a stile, cows, a grove of tiny trees, a rambling farmhouse on a hill might set her to studying early American steel-engravings.

From England comes word of Mr. Lister Williams's hobby, which he has so developed that certain aspects of it are now patented. He, too, has gone in for many types in miniature. He has made Elizabethan gardens with formal hedges and walks and tiny figures in the costume of the period, cottage gardens with the cottage sheltered beneath a hill, a bordered walk going down to a pond whereto a duck leads its yellow brood, a lychgate before a sunken garden with a sundial and crazy pavement. Indeed, one may stray about his tiny landscapes, climbing a hill to the trees, or finding an unexpected plot of ground with a dovecote behind the sunken garden. He also has a woodland garden sunk between two hills whereon ferns take the place of trees, and a cactus garden with an immense variety of miniature cacti, and an Indian garden with miniature cocoa palms, not more than eight inches high, and rocks and little trees and ferns of Indian types, with little Hindoo figures.

Small Japanese Cactus Garden Made by Mr. Lister Williams, an English Actor.

writing and talking about it. It makes no difference, though, whether you have it under the name here, under Arenaria caespitosa, Sagina subulata, or as an alsine, if you have the mossy plant which I have in mind you have one of the joys of ground cover plants.

It is in place almost anywhere in the garden or rock garden in full sun or partial shade, although any degree of shade makes it lose some of its compactness. In full sun, few plants can compete with this sandwort in forming a free, mossy cover where such plantings are needed. Its tiny, white flowers are of small consequence as a rule, but such a charming plant needs no blossoms to endear it to the discriminating gardener.

Both of the plants mentioned may be raised from seed by the not-too-careless gardener. They are, as a matter of fact, counted among the easy doers and need no more than ordinary attention. Then, too, they may be propagated by means of cuttings of new growth rooted in sand in a shaded frame.

C. W. WOOD.

especially from the standpoint of the busy gardener, is that they ask little in the way of care. Give them sun and a well-drained soil and they will go merrily on their way, bringing more beauty and more joy into the gardener's life. The ability to thrive under neglect, even in the face of drought that withers the best grasses, makes these plants doubly desirable. I have seen the lawn mower used on a large planting of T. s. albus, producing as lovely a turf as the best lawn grass. For planting in the paved path and stone steps, for covering dry slopes, for ground cover in bulb plantings, in fact for any situation where a sun-loving, prostrate plant is needed, T. s. albus will answer the purpose better than most other plants.

Most of the good things said about the foregoing may be applied with equal force to Arenaria verna. It is unfortunate that this plant has so many names, for such multiplicity tends to confusion in

latter. It is perfectly prostrate in growth, more so than the other thymes, and even when in flower is not over an inch high. The nodes of all thymes of the serpyllum class are short, making them leafy plants, a factor which contributes much to the desirability of this particular one as a ground cover. The foliage is a dark green, and pleasingly aromatic, making an ideal background for the short spikes of its pure white flowers from June until autumn.

Another point in favor of thymes,

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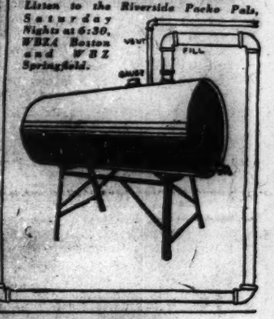

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Two Substitutes for Grass

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are certain situations in most gardens which call for an evergreen ground cover other than grass. Other situations in which some of the grasses are used might easily be improved by substituting one of two flowering plants which are here described. It would be futile to attempt to enumerate the particular purposes which these two plants are so aptly fitted to serve, for every garden has its individual problems. A brief recital of their habits and cultural requirements will probably suggest uses in most gardens.

Thymus serpyllum albus is a plant of many uses, one of which is making a good substitute for grass in situations where it is difficult or perhaps impossible to maintain the

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INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

Chicago's Third Annual Show

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
Chicago

WALKING down one of the aisles of the third antiques exposition, held at the Drake Hotel Oct. 26 to 30, the visitor might pass in quick succession a variety of rooms, French, Spanish, English, Italian or American; dining room, boudoir, library, living room were there, as well as displays of rare prints, silver, pewter, and china; yet each exhibit was so distinctive and individual that expectancy grew with the journey.

Interiors were grouped in definite periods and styles and without too much display of wares, gave a very restful atmosphere. Even where an exhibitor's space was small, an unusual feeling of space was established, allowing the imagination to complete the furnishings.

Glowing in warm reds, with a dim wall light near a Chippendale type desk, one room could easily suggest a late hour in the library of an old English home. An Italian room, with its eighteenth-century Venetian arm chairs and settee and its Roman lamp posed on the table, gave quite a contrasting impression. Across the way a directoire room, with gold bees climbing an Empire blue wall, carried one to the Napoleonic period. Lights placed in white porcelain vases sent a faint glimmer over the gold taffeta draped bed to a lady's harp.

An English Grouping

A fine old portrait of an English gentleman looked down over an old English dining room. In one corner was the butler's stand having compartments for the account books kept very carefully. Such a stand, explained the exhibitor, Elizabeth Doolittle, served as a headquarters for checking in and out the silver as it was handled by the servants in an old English mansion.

A very delightful room created by William J. Quigley, Inc., attracted much attention because of its banquettes on either side of the fireplace. These resembled somewhat the present-day love seat, enough that the arm at one end was as high as the back. Facing each other with the high ends next to the fireplace, the banquettes were very quaint in their upholstering of blue and cream Normandy check.

French Gothic panelling forming the walls of the Symonds, Ltd., exhibit made a rich background for a heavily carved French Renaissance cabinet and a two-tier Renaissance buffet. A bit of color was introduced into the room in the rich tapestry coverings of the William and Mary settee and the George II walnut chair.

Diverse Treatments Equally Pleasing

What can be done in color combinations by those who specialize in this art was quite interesting to many visitors. Some decorators started with very light walls, working their dark accents of color into the smaller furnishings. Others chose very dark walls, reversing the process and introducing color and bits of white into vases, curtains, and floor coverings.

Brilliant white permatex curtains, with jade green cord festoons at the top, formed the center of interest of the Tatman room, where the walls were so dark brown as to be almost black. Against the shimmering white folds of the curtain were placed two very tall English torcheres of mahogany, topped with green plants. These high slender lines were repeated, but reversed in color, in the white marble classic columns painted on the brown walls at both ends of the room. Rose, greens, blues, and yellows were confined to the floor rug.

Chalk-white walls and a black floor were the beginning of the color harmony worked out for an eighteenth century dining-room. Vivid emerald green drapes were tied back at the side of the booth, giving an alcove effect. The green was repeated in a little wall paper border near the ceiling and on a large serving tray. Sheraton chairs painted black, keeping the original gold antique satin seats, were drawn up to a small table with inlaid top. A lamp with a white base held a black shade with a little gold scroll running around its edge. Plants of hanging ivy on little brackets were effective against the chalk-white walls.

Biedermeier, Who Anticipated Modernists

More gay in color were some exhibits, such as one with shell-pink walls, the floor spread with a plum-colored Aubusson rug. Royal blue satin covered the seats of the chairs and settee of Biedermeier style. Touches of black and gold were very effective in the accessories, especially in the narrow classic band painted on the dainty pink wall at chair rail height.

For the first time the Women Interior Decorators' Association of Chicago exhibited. They assembled into one room objects contributed from their various shops, all of Empire style. A chaise longue upholstered in a delicate old-blue print, a desk, mantel and clock and other valuable pieces, were brought together in a homelike arrangement.

For visitors less interested in interiors and more anxious to see objects of historic interest, the exhibit of Flora Howard Haggard was captivating. From old New England farmhouses, she has gathered many old-time kitchen utensils, farmer's implements and primitive tools, some, perhaps, used as far back as Pilgrim days. A hand winnower brought from Vermont recalled the time when our forefathers put wheat and oats into this enormous wooden potato which was held between outstretched arms.

Other utensils were reminders of cooking at the open fireplace in colonial times — a wrought-iron rotary broiler, long-handled frying pan, old maple sugar boiler, most of hand-turned wooden chopping and mixing bowls, and saw-tooth trammel.

Restricted spaces often showed complete furnishings for large rooms, correctly placed except for lessened floor area. This arrangement of Elizabeth Doolittle features late eighteenth-century mahogany

A dining room shown by William J. Quigley, Inc., employs English types of about 1800 in the chair and circular table, while a French wall cabinet in gray has a Louis XV chair on either side. Banquettes on both sides of the fireplace are upholstered in blue and cream Normandy check

The walls of this section, exhibited by Tatman, are very dark brown, forming an effective background for the mirrors and portraits. The white window curtain is relieved at the top by festoons of jade green cord, while tall torcheres stand at both sides

Smile Aides

One aspect of present-day design, often seen in shops, is its humor. This was almost unknown in the styles of the past. For some years there has been a mildly amusing nature in a few wall papers, less often in fabrics, which were gotten out for nurseries and children's play rooms. Now the adult has been remembered with John Haldsy wall paper on which young people, more or less a-horseback, take part in on-again off-again episodes. Men, horses, hurdles and croppers have been adopted by a pottery maker, who incises his outlines deep and colors them boldly in black on gray. Some of the extreme fashions of the past century are gently caricatured in a chintz that takes four scenes to comprise one repeating pattern. Absurdly misshapen animals or amusingly grotesque and fanciful forms of glass are other directions in which this tendency shows itself. Why, after all, shouldn't one have an occasional diverting bit of this sort about the home—or the office, for that matter?

At the Hotel Plaza

One of next week's New York sales consists of eighteenth-century furniture consigned by the dealers Winick and Sherman, to be disposed of at the National Art Galleries, in the Hotel Plaza. The announcement lists most of the objects one would expect to find under the heading stated. These will be on view from Sunday, Nov. 1, to the time of sale, which is Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock.

Soviet to Sell Ancient Greek Treasures

By FRANK RUTTER
London

NOTWITHSTANDING the fall of the pound, the Soviet Government has selected London as the market in which to sell a remarkable collection of ancient Greek gold objects and other gold antiques, belonging to the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad. This collection is to be put up to auction on Nov. 9 by Messrs. Sotheby & Co., New Bond Street.

The occasion will be a rare opportunity for all interested in Hellenic art and culture, the collection being on view to the public for at least two days prior to the sale. Divided into 168 lots, it consists of about a thousand individual objects, practically all in gold, and mostly jewelry belonging to the best Greek periods. Beautiful in their accomplished craftsmanship, and with the added interest of historical associations, these ornaments are museum pieces which nowadays are beyond the reach of most private collectors.

To the fifth or sixth century B. C. is assigned a gold mask from Sidon, which illustrates the delicacy and expressiveness of portraiture in the classical era. The mask is probably that of a woman, the eyes are shut, and the hair over the forehead is in two rows of tight curls. With this there was also found at Sidon a gold diadem, repoussé with a pattern of small squares, with a center ornament of round iridescent paste. This also will be offered separately.

There are a number of these crowns and diadems in thick gold leaf, which were originally made for sepulchral use. One of the most beautiful is a gold wreath of olive leaves and berries, which comes from Mytilene and dates from the fourth century B. C. This consists of 41 leaves and 20 berries attached to a tubular frame.

Very chaste and refined is another narrower gold diadem, embossed with a double row of nine-pointed rosettes, and of remote antiquity, dating from days before Homer. A very similar diadem to this was found by Schliemann at Mycenæ, and it is safe to describe the example to be sold at Sotheby's as also Mycenæan.

From Athens itself comes an extremely important example of gold work of what is known as the "Geometric Age" in the eighth century B. C. This wonderful thing, nearly 3000 years old, is impressed with a repeating pattern of an oblong panel surrounded by a cymation border. The panel contains a design of two helmeted warriors standing back to back facing outward, each grappling with a lion standing on its hind legs and facing inward.

Of even greater artistic interest are numerous gold earrings, which are little masterpieces of miniature sculpture, consisting of most exquisitely modeled heads, figures or animal forms. Eros is a favorite subject, others show female heads, a sphinx, the head of a lion or a young bull.

Perhaps the most famous object of all is a fourth century B. C. medallion little more than an inch in diameter, in which the central boss consists of a bee perched on a cluster of myosotis in filagree. This is surrounded by a border of plant-forms, another of egg-molding, a double cable and two circles of pointed globules, the outer of which are set into the rests which form the side of the medallion. This piece, which is of the finest workmanship, is mentioned in Reinach's "Antiquités du Bosphore Cimmérien," and also in Schreiber's "Alexandrinische Toreutik."

With this medallion will be sold a pair of earrings of the same period, which are equally marvelous masterpieces of the ancient goldsmith's art. Each earring, nearly two inches long, consists of a medallion formed by palmettes and circular flowers radiating from central rosette and surrounded by a double border of pointed globules. From these hang the pendants, which are made up of crescents, and from these crescents hang five drops in the shape of pointed vases and four of similar shape, but smaller and plainer. The perfection of this microscopic workmanship is really beyond description.

It will be seen that the character of the collection is predominantly Greek. But the collection to be sold at Sotheby's also includes some especially fine examples of Scythian gold work and several rare examples from other sources.

Of unique importance, for example, is a Hittite statuette in electrum from Tarsus. This piece, about one inch high, represents a priest in an elaborate robe, wearing a tall mitre, and holding in his right hand a flower or a vase. Some experts consider this to be perhaps as early as the eleventh century B. C., but, as the type seems to have persisted into the eighth century B. C., it is simpler to regard it as being approximately 3000 years old.

As to the recent story of these objects from the Hermitage, many belong to the famous Nelidoff collection, which was bought some 20 years ago by the Russian Government. Apart from a few purchases in Rome and Vienna, Nelidoff purchased all his examples of antique jewelry from the Levant, in Macedonia, the Black Sea, Asia Minor, Egypt and Syria. The remainder of the items to be sold at Sotheby's is derived from two sources. One is the collection formed by M. Lemmé, who was resident in Odessa 40 to 50 years ago and diligently acquired there all obtainable examples of ancient jewelry. The other is the collection made by the famous Russian archæologist, Ptiarmacowski, from finds on and near the site of the ancient Olbia, where he conducted excavations for 30 years.

A gold mask from Sidon, dating about 450 B. C. It is one of a large number of antiquities in gold from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, which will be sold at Sotheby's, London, on Nov. 9

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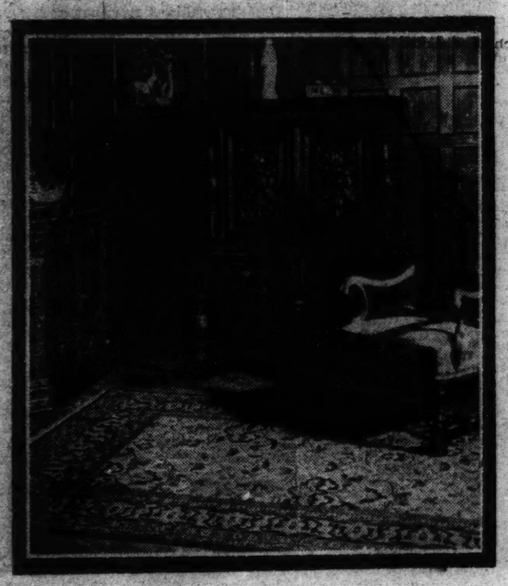
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

An Italian Classic

History of Italian Literature, by Francesco de Sanctis. Translated by Joan Redfern. New York: Harcourt, Brace. Two volumes. $7.50.

THE "Storia della Letteratura Italiana" is coming to be regarded as a classic of modern Italian literature and ranks high among the works of literary criticism produced by the various romantic and idealistic schools of the nineteenth century. But more important than is its position in the history of scholarship has been its influence upon Italian thought and life. Il Duce, as is well known, has paid his tribute to the book for the part which it played in helping toward the formation of his conception of the Fascist state; and Mussolini's great liberal opponent, Signor Croce, has paid homage to the memory of De Sanctis by editing the "Storia" and now by contributing a foreword to this English translation.

Made its Way Slowly

The book is really one of the monuments of the Risorgimento. It was begun when De Sanctis was teaching at Naples at the time when Mazzini was spreading his revolutionary propaganda. It was carried on in the prisons of the Neapolitan Bourbons and during its author's years of exile in Piedmont and Switzerland. It was published at the moment when Italy attained her unity and independence. At first, however, it failed, as Signor Croce reminds us, of due recognition, for in the eighteen seventies the philological and "scientific" conception of literary history, sprung from the German seminars, held the field, and weighed in the scales of "objectivity" De Sanctis's work seemed over-personal and somewhat rhetorical, not to say sentimental.

Slowly it made its way, to attain full celebrity in the present century. Begun as a textbook of modest scope, it outgrew the limits of the original design; but a timid publisher put the brakes on the enthusiastic author with the result that the latest periods were sadly skimped, even such great figures as Manzoni and Leopardi receiving quite inadequate treatment. The deficiencies De Sanctis attempted to remedy in various later monographs and studies; but as the supplementary critiques were never included in the Italian text of the "Storia," they are, of course, absent from the English version.

Social and Political Purpose

Strictly speaking, this is not a history in the narrow sense of the term, for biographical and bibliographical facts and dates are conspicuous for their absence and De Sanctis was little concerned with matters of sources and influences and the like. There is, moreover, a wide assumption of knowledge on the reader's part of the course of Italian history. The real subject is the expansion of the Italian genius in the great Trecento; the alteration and secularization and gradual deterioration of that genius during the epoch of the Renaissance; the two following centuries of decline and stagnation, and the evidences—or let us rather say the hopes—of a new birth of culture and literary genius to coincide with and be worthy of the triumph of the Risorgimento. De Sanctis was too great a scholar and too sensitive a critic to suffer his book to become mere social and political propaganda; but the social and political purpose is never absent from his thought, and his concluding words are an exhortation to the "new" Italy not to be last in the line nor yet even in the second place in the literature of the coming time. This appeal to his countrymen, implicit throughout the book and explicit at its close, is to be worthy of the great heritage displayed before them in its pages.

The "History" is thus, as we have indicated, a part of modern Italian history, a classic, a monument of the period of the Wars of Independence. But just for this reason we admit doubts as to the value of an English translation so late in the day. For the book "dates" decidedly and it is by no means up-to-date. An opportunity was lost when it was issued with no editorial commentary beyond the explanation of an occasional rare or technical word. Subjected to editorial amplification—in footnotes, of course, without tampering with the text—such as Professor Bury lavished upon Gibon, its usefulness would have been enormously increased. But we have not for guidance through its labyrinths so much as a bare table of principal dates or the most meager bibliography. The book is certainly not a suitable introduction to its fascinating subject. It presupposes much knowledge on the part of the reader; it is not without confusion, albeit merely chronological confusion, in its arrangement; it is not always well proportioned; and in particular it has very serious lacunæ.

We have already noted the summary fashion in which the nineteenth century was perforce dismissed; and the "Storia" begins with equal abruptness. It is not merely that De Sanctis, being no philologist, was not interested in the earliest traces of the Italian vernacular; we can forgive him for not mentioning the famous inscription in San Clemente, interesting though that is. But he seems to have had nothing of that feeling now so prevalent in Italy, especially since Fascismo has powerfully reenforced it, that the Italians were in a peculiarly intimate way the inheritors of Latin culture. Latin was their inherited literary medium, and modern historians—Sants, for example—begin their histories at a point long before the appearance of the vernacular. Moreover, French and Provençal for long took the place which else might have been assumed by Italian. To leave out of account the literature written in one or another of these three tongues in the peninsula is to neglect essential elements in Saint Francis and in Dante. But De Sanctis begins with Sicilian love poetry and passes quickly to the lyrics and mysteries and visions of Tuscany and Umbria. He does not reach back into the origins even so far as the "Cantico delle Creature," that first product of the vernacular that can claim to be regarded as literature. Yet his is not consistent, for while he discusses Brunetti Latini, whose "Tresor" was written in French, he does not introduce Marco Polo, whose "Travels" is the last great work of Italian literature not written in the Italian tongue.

S. C. C.

A Thoroughbred House

American Beauty, by Edna Ferber. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

DESPITE the reckless enthusiasms of the "blurb" writers, the ordinary critic is chary of awarding highest praise to a current novel. This reviewer is, most certainly, not going to hail Miss Ferber's "American Beauty" as a masterpiece; yet it bears unmistakably the hallmark of an impressive piece of writing, bound to provoke strong likes, dislikes and controversies. Miss Ferber's story is about neither a thoroughbred girl nor a

From a Drawing by Ruth Hammond
EDNA FERBER

thoroughbred rose, but a thoroughbred house, the history of which she traces intricately from 1700 to 1930.

Capt. Orrange Oakes built it, after plans which were drafted in England by Sir Christopher Wren. It was, as its owner said, "no sniveling cottage, but a proper house, such as the Oakes have always had. A house for a gentleman and a gentleman's family." Its giant foundations supported 20 rooms with 20 fireplaces. The Oakeses, having fled from the restraints of Puritan Massachusetts with the Hookers, the Conants and the rest, had then a proper home in the Connecticut wilds, where they carried on as nearly as possible the identical life they would have lived in England. Miss Ferber makes us a vivid and a romantic picture of them in their surroundings, gorgeous in the stately manner of the Royalist tradition.

But the greater part of the book is taken up with a later generation of Oakeses, bringing the tale up to the present day when Candace Baldwin, Chicago architect, rediscovers the mansion, proclaiming it "the most beautiful house in America," as she steers her huge roadster up the drive for a closer view of the exquisitely proportioned fanlight.

The story which links Captain Oakes and the millionaire Baldwins is a little implausible and more than a little melodramatic. But perhaps that may be forgiven, for Miss Ferber accomplishes what she set out to do—turn the powerful searchlight of the novelist upon that incoming tide of Polish immigrants who wrest the starved acres from the listless and incompetent hands of the descendants of the first settlers. The Oakes stock has fallen so low as to be represented only by the sour old spinster, Jude, her brother, the dwarf, and her repulsive cousin, Big Bella. Their only future lies bound up in Tamar, little daughter of Jude's runaway sister; and all that "Temmie" does in the end is to marry Ondy Olszak, the Polish hired man. Even so, she triumphs in her son, a true Oakes who, through his devotion to the family property, just contrives that it shall not be betrayed entirely into the keeping of the stranger.

Miss Ferber has, in several books, shown herself engrossed in the problem of the strange mingling of peoples who make up the United States. "American Beauty" will take its not undistinguished place beside them. With all its faults—especially its too-ready attempts to please a superficial-minded public—it constitutes a challenge; it must cause New Englanders to ponder their debt to certain crude but sturdy and virile Europeans. So alive is Miss Ferber's old house (so much more alive than the people who inhabit it), that one would enjoy ransacking all the byways of Connecticut coming at last face to face with its enduring loveliness.

M. W.

Two O'Brien Collections

The Best Short Stories, 1931, collected by Edward J. O'Brien. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50.
The Twenty-Five Finest Short Stories, collected by Edward J. O'Brien. New York: Richard R. Smith. $2.50.

THOSE who like to have the cream of the American short story skimmed off for them always look with interest upon Edward J. O'Brien's annual "Best Short Stories." For more than 15 years Mr. O'Brien has scanned yearly the pages of American magazines to cull from them between 20 and 30 stories that he considers most significant in content and most distinctive in workmanship, and present them in a single volume with a yearbook of the American Short Story which contains an analysis of magazine output, biographical notes and a bibliography.

As the years have passed, Mr. O'Brien has found certain symptoms appearing, and disappearing to give place to others. This year he puts emphasis on the importance of the new magazines, in particular of little mimeographed periodicals like The Gyroscope and a newer one called Story. "The first number (of Story)," writes Mr. O'Brien, "published eight short stories which, I understand, had gone the round of American magazines unsuccessfully. I am printing three of these stories this year. I think it will be obvious at once that they are the best part of the year's output." That is a sweeping statement, but Mr. O'Brien is ready to defend it in detail. He strongly believes that the issuing of half a dozen little periodicals like Story would produce a steady change in the outlook of the American editor, and he observes that several of the young writers whose work first appeared in The Gyrosope have now broken into the standard magazines.

Another point in Mr. O'Brien's observations about the short story in its present development is that plot is no longer the master, but only a servant. Discarding plot has resulted in a great amount of formlessness, but Mr. O'Brien thinks he can see that writers are now working through that welter into a clearer use of new forms. "A general sense of wholeness" marks the best stories. They "tend to start clean, to discard irrelevances, to see lucidly, to allow no falsities, to rub in no morals, to discover and reveal life. The old pretentiousness is gone. The false sentiment is gone. The 'hard-boiled' mask is gone. The reader is now confronted with two or three people and a situation."

As the basis of his other collection, "The Twenty-Five Finest Short Stories," Mr. O'Brien's purpose has been to choose stories that reflect the most powerful currents in literature. The brief notes on each story given at the end of the book could easily form a starting-point for an extended study of the short story form. Mr. O'Brien here explains that he chose Herman Melville's "Benito Cereno" because he considers it the noblest short story in American literature; that most of Edgar Allan Poe's stories seem to him meretricious but that in "The Tell-Tale Heart" hers included, Poe displays spiritual intensity without the accustomed melodrama; that "I Want to Know" by Sherwood Anderson ably represents the struggle of the post-war generation to embody its frustrations in a satisfactory form; that W. H. Hudson's "El Ombú" is a perfect fusion of form with substance.

So he goes on with a note on each story, which if read in connection with the story itself will give a view of the gradual shaping and reshaping of this form of writing for two centuries. Though an argument might be put up, of course, for other selections, that is measurably a matter of personal preference; the only real objection to be made to Mr. O'Brien's book is that the development of short story writing would have been made clearer if he had used a chronological order instead of arranging the stories by national groups.

Minor Victorians

Wilkie Collins, Le Fanu and Others, by S. M. Ellis. London: Constable. 12s. net. New York: R. R. Smith. $5.

REDISCOVERY of the Victorian world goes on apace, and Mr. S. M. Ellis is among the most assiduous of its explorers. He has edited the Hardman Papers, those typically Victorian documents, and written books on Harrison Ainsworth, Meredith and, quite recently, Henry Kingsley, whom many people consider a finer writer than his more celebrated and more successful brother. And now he has brought together half a score of studies of literary men and women, of various degrees of fame, all of whom were at their most active in what Hardy called "Victoria's formal middle time." Nor were they merely isolated contemporaries. Many of them, as Mr. Ellis points out, knew one another; "so they form, as it were, one large circle of Victorian writers and artists who revolved around the crinoline." These papers, therefore, have connections in fact as well as unity of atmosphere, and together they make an interesting and lively contribution to a fashionable topic.

Some of Mr. Ellis's subjects wrote books for which there is an abiding demand. Le Fanu's "Through a Glass Darkly" has lately been reprinted, with modern illustrations, and the popularity of "Lorna Doone"—which, it is interesting to note, Blackmore himself was a little inclined to resent, considering that he had written better stories—would seem to be permanent. And if "The Woman in White" and "The Moonstone" are not so much read as they once were, it can only be because the contemporary appetite for "thrillers" is so adequately catered to that even the most ardent devotees can hardly keep up with the current supply. Mr. Ellis has no difficulty in showing that Wilkie Collins, Sheridan Le Fanu and Richard Blackmore were masters in their own kinds.

Others of whom Mr. Ellis writes are nearer oblivion. If the name, at least, of Wilkie Collins is known to everyone, of that of his brother it is no shame to plead ignorance. Yet Charles Allston Collins, who for a time was closely connected with the Pre-Raphaelites, and always kept the affectionate friendship of Holman Hunt and Millais, was both a good writer and a good painter. That he did so little in either field was due to his innate fastidiousness and timidity.

A very different figure was Mortimer Collins, who was unrelated to Wilkie and Charles. He poured out prose and verse in astonishing fecundity, and many well-read people would be hard put to it to name even one of his books. But for all that he was well worth recalling, for he was a typical Bohemian of the 'sixties, exuberant and loquacious, long-haired, bearded and velvet coated, full of that quality which Hazlitt called gusto. Such a character is very congenial to Mr. Ellis, who is more interested in the personal than in the purely critical, and makes good use of the recorded gossip of his period.

To several of Mr. Ellis's chapters careful bibliographies are appended, and there are a number of illustrations, most of them amusingly "period" but including Fred Walker's magnificent "Woman in White" poster and a lovely wood engraving of the White Horse Hill by Arthur Hughes.

The World of Dostoevsky

Dostoevsky, by Edward Hallet Carr. London: Allen and Unwin. 12s. 6d. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

THE spring tide of romantic criticism of Dostoevsky has passed, and we are in for a salutary, low-water period in which the novelist lies high and dry for inspection. He is a sheer hulk, and Mr. Carr is properly impressed by his magnificence—without climbing aboard a la Middleton Murry or Meier Graefe to indulge the dark, romantic illusion that he is a modern Casabianca doing his duty by the Freudian subconscious whence all but he have since discreetly fled.

There is no nonsense about Mr. Carr's book. It is sensible, shrewd and persuasive. Prince Mirsky, in a somewhat superior introduction, reproves him for generalizing about the Russian character, but in our opinion Mr. Carr has been most notable in his restraint. His book seems to be the first in any language based on adequate material, and to include, in particular, that important biographical information which the Revolution and the passing of Dostoevsky's second wife have in the last few years released.

This information reveals the facts concerning the slaying of Dostoevsky's father by exasperated peasants—not impossibly the germ of the Karamasoff plot—the unhappiness of his first marriage, the vicissitudes of his relations with Polina Suslova, and the domestic happiness of his later years minutely recalled by his practical and admiring second wife. Even now the biographer is baffled by her excisions and suppressions. Mr. Carr is out to prove no thesis. He merely sets out the life of the man, endeavoring to show how the novelist drew upon it. The result is an extremely stimulating and suggestive book.

A critic, quoted by Mr. Carr, has contrasted the sense of space in Tolstoy's novels with the sense of confinement in Dostoevsky's. Turgenieff made the same point in a severe attack upon him. The son of a poor doctor, a lonely child in a large family, Dostoevsky passed much of his early years in the doctor's cramped quarters of a hospital. He was a child of the cities, a man who looked inward and not outward, intensifying and not widening his vision. Krassin, the Soviet envoy in England, once complained that the average western conception of a Russian was taken from the hysterical Russians of Dostoevsky's novels. They owe, as Mr. Carr successfully points out, much to a foreign romantic origin which is anathema to the Communist of today. But the Raskolnikoffs, the Myshkins, the Alyoshas and Dmitri Karamazoffs of these books are not men. The confinement in which they have been studied has led inevitably to a magnifying of their irrationality. They are monsters, embodied ideals living in an ideal world.

The greatness of Dostoevsky lies in the fact that he creates a world which has people, values and a life which are not ours, which are on a plane where the stature of thought, action and emotion becomes momentous.

V. S. P.

Machines and Men

Taming Our Machines, by Ralph E. Flanders. New York: R. R. Smith. $2.50.

RALPH E. FLANDERS, a business man and an engineer, but, above all, a philosopher, here offers us a discussion of Henry George's problem. As an introduction to this book, nothing would serve better than the first chapter of "Progress and Poverty."

Engineers, says Mr. Flanders, ought to find out how to exercise some control over business cycles. We have already solved the physical aspects of the problem. No longer are we playthings of natural forces. We know where we are going, and when, and why. We do not argue and dispute about things: we measure them. And yet, through good times and bad, there runs the menace of unemployment.

This book cuts deeper than Stuart Chase's "Men and Machines." It is more comprehensive than John Maynard Keynes's new discussion of the same subject under the title "Money." It is a good companion volume to "America's Way Out," a recent book by Norman Thomas.

"Our attention," says Mr. Flanders, "must be focussed on the fact that our machines can give us material prosperity immensely greater and more widely spread than was possible in older times. We must find out how to advance from our present position, and not be satisfied with the poor alternative of defending it. . . .

"The essential picture is that of this country as a vast business establishment under the single control of some imaginary dictator of an impossible perfection of knowledge, experience, ability and good will.

"Under a direction of such ideal perfection it would be entirely possible to carry on the processes of extraction, manufacture, distribution, and consumption on a scale multiplied several fold as compared with our present one. The rich could receive as much, and the poor many times as much, as they are getting now.

"The clear knowledge that such a consummation is physically possible has led to the determined efforts of the Soviet officials to carry out their Five-Year Plan by definitely dictatorial means."

In the United States, Mr. Flanders contends, we have everything we need for solving the economic riddle, except understanding on the part of economists of how the machinery works.

Economists welcome the proposed study by the Engineering Council. Such research is sure to add to our knowledge of the means of control of business cycles. But research is only the first step. The next is education.

Charlotte Corday

Charlotte Corday, by Michel Corday. Translated from the French by E. F. Buckley. New York: Dutton. $3.

WHETHER the author of a biography is a collateral descendant of his subject does not really matter. He is not likely to do his job any better on account of a remote and doubtful cousinship. The paternal grandfather of M. Corday, whose surname was Pollet, often used to tell him that they were related to Charlotte Corday, and therefore to Corneille. This family tradition led to the choice of Corday as a nom-de-plume; and finally, at the wish of his children, the author took the necessary legal steps to change his name to Michel Corday.

No doubt from a personal viewpoint these facts are interesting, but they make the book before us neither better nor worse. As a simple narrative it has its merits. It is short and not overcharged with details. Those who are not acquainted with the story cannot do better than read it in this form. Yet there is lacking the more profound emotion that should have been conveyed by the fanaticism of Charlotte Corday. Somehow we are not helped to penetrate deeply enough into the mentality of a girl who stepped from her Norman convent into revolutionary Paris and stabbed Marat as he sat in his bath. Nor are we given the indispensable debate on the ethics of political assassination. If Marat had been a far worse monster than he was, if he had been worse than Charlotte Corday imagined him, was any private person justified in sentencing him to execution? Do the recitals of his crimes provide an excuse for the manner of his taking off?

Nobody can doubt the disinterestedness of Charlotte Corday, her courage and her compassion, her intelligence and her determination; nobody can doubt that she meant to save thousands of innocent persons, meant to save her country. One would have liked to see the case for and against Charlotte Corday competently argued, whatever one's own opinion may be. The story itself is simply that of a maiden distressed beyond measure, shuddering with horror and indignation at the massacres for which she blamed Marat, and going fearlessly, at the certain cost of her own life, to rid the world of him. But there are two points of interest which deserved the fullest treatment. One is the torment in the heart of Charlotte—the human interest. The other is the general problem of resistance to tyranny—the philosophical interest.

At the trial she was asked why she had taken the fatal step. She answered that it was because of Marat's crimes. Her defender made a brief plea of political passion on her behalf; it was all he could do. The sentence was a foregone conclusion, but to the end she preserved her complete composure. If there was stern condemnation for Charlotte Corday there was likewise, from the beginning, admiration and even veneration. There sprung up a veritable cult, and we are told that "the gentle image of Charlotte was found on jewels, fans, and sweetmeat boxes. Scores of painters made use of it. In the course of a hundred years she provided the inspiration for 40 dramas. Even fashion paid her tribute. Women wore Charlotte Corday bonnets and red shawls."

S. H.

A Conference on Napoleon

Napoleon, by Werner Hegemann. Translated from the German by Winifred Ray. New York: Knopf. $5.

YES, someone has actually had the courage to write another book about Napoleon. What is more incredible, he has written a different book about the Corsican. The viewpoint, perhaps, is not highly original—it is simply "debunking" of the most thorough description—but the treatment is novel.

Not that everyone will like it. In fact, it is rather confusing. There are so many people talking about so many other people that a subtitle for the volume might almost have been, "Everything about Everybody." Still, most of the book is about Napoleon, although Frederick the Great takes up many a page, and Goethe gets a great deal of attention. Incidentally, almost everybody from Caesar to Emil Ludwig turns up before the show is over.

This catholicity of subject-matter is possible because the book is a series—one might almost say a hodge-podge—of imaginary conversations between historical characters and more or less eminent present-day personages, each of whom says what he has to say, or might have had to say, about Napoleon, or what he has to say, or might have had to say, about what somebody else said or might have said about Bonaparte. Taken as a whole, the book is far from classical in outline, and about as free from logical sequences as a musical comedy is free from plot. Mr. Hegemann is an architect and city-planner, and one can only hope that he does not carry his literary forms over into his profession.

It is interesting to speculate as to how the author set about writing such a book. Certainly he did a vast amount of reading. And when he came to a sentence which was provocative, and iconoclastic, and perhaps a little shocking, he must have written that on a red card. Then each red card, or two or three red cards, formed the nucleus of a chapter, and a great many more commonplace, or at least less sensational comments, sometimes genuine and sometimes imaginary, which had been copied on white cards went to fill out the chapter. At any rate, it could have been done that way.

Bringing in so much about Frederick the Great is quite a good idea. Constant comparisons between him and Napoleon keep up the interest. Presumably one reason why this was done is that Mr. Hegemann has already written a similar book about Frederick, and apparently he had a lot of red and white cards left over. They fit into the Napoleonic scheme quite admirably. Comparisons are often thought-provoking; that is why university examiners are so keen on commencing their questions with the word, Compare. Any professor who is in search of a choice lot of thought-provoking, difficult "exam" questions will find a perfect quarry of them between these covers.

The Emperor emerges from all this conversational rumpus looking rather bedraggled. Goethe and Emil Ludwig would hardly recognise their hero. But no doubt Mr. H. G. Wells will chuckle at seeing a job which he barely got started on carried through with such a vengeance.

One of the cleverest chapters is entitled, "Did Napoleon Ever Live?" Another of the most entertaining sections is that which discusses the possibility of solving the problem of European unity by simply enlarging Switzerland to include the whole continent. Both these chapters are typical of the cynical and rather forcedly brilliant atmosphere which pervades the work. The last chapter is a triumph. It is merely a reprint of Wendell Phillips's oration on Toussaint l'Ouverture, taken from a Boston edition of 1863.

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THE HOME FORUM

At Midnight in the Library

"I SUPPOSE we may take it for granted," said the jaunty little volume of Dibdin's *Bibliographical Tour*, "that we on this shelf are all of us first editions."

"O yes, certainly, we all are," hastily responded a slender book of contemporary verse. "Even I can say that much for myself."

"But will you ever be able to say any more?" growled a dumpy Carlyle from the darkest corner. None of the books on the shelf gave the slightest indication, however, that they had heard him, for it had long been agreed among them that, if they were to have any peace and comfort at all in these midnight conversations, they must ignore Carlyle's presence entirely and pretend that he was not there.

Then a *Pilgrim's Progress* spoke up. "I'm an honest book," it said, "and I have no wish to remain here if I'm not wanted. The fact is that I'm not a first, nor even a second. The first edition of me is a treasure for millionaires, and you all of you know very well that our owner is not that kind of person. Now that you know the truth, shall I step down?"

"No, you stay right where you are!" exclaimed the Dibdin, ordinarily so careful of the company it kept. "Any book that has gone into a hundred editions or more, as you have, is fully entitled to stand among firsts. None of us needs to be told that a fourth or fifth edition of you is worth as much as any book here, and if you really were a first we should all have to hide our diminished heads."

"Sir," boomed the burly voice of Dr. Johnson's *Rambler*, "let us hear no more nonsense about the monetary value of this edition and of that. One essential thing to know about a book is this: can it be read? And the only other thing worthy of serious discussion is this: *is* it read? And I will take it upon myself to assert, sir, that there is not a single volume upon this shelf, whether a first edition or a fiftieth, concerning which that second question can be confidently answered in the affirmative. Never have men collected books more eagerly or more expensively than they do in these days into which our paper and ink longevity has extended, but never in all the civilized centuries have men read less. In so far as their literary or their intellectual profit is concerned, they might as well be collecting walking-sticks. No, sir! Books are still bought, but they are not read. They have become articles of furniture. They are held for a rise in the market."

Breaking into the respectful silence that always followed any remark from the irascible Doctor, a copy of Thoreau's *Journal* said: "I overheard in the warehouse from which I recently came a curious illustration of the use of books as furniture. It seems that my publishers received an order for two thousand good bindings, sent them by a lady of light and leading who was 'forming a library.' They filled the order with that number of old books, perfectly respectable in appearance, for which they knew there would be no sale. Those two thousand old books were immediately returned to them, with the shipping charges to pay, together with a curt letter saying that the order had been for bindings, not for books, and that the paper and ink in the volumes that had been sent made them too heavy for convenient handling."

"But, Dr. Johnson," quavered an eager, excited voice which had twice tried to interrupt the Thoreau, "I cannot bring myself to agree—asking your pardon—with your assertion that books are no longer read. How it may be with others I do not know, but I am entirely certain, sir, that you are read."

"Boswell," replied the *Rambler*, "when will you learn to speak a plain truth plainly? What you mean, sir, is that a great many idle and superficially curious persons still leaf through your pages about me, delighting in the tea-table gossip and the tittle-tattle of a past age. But this is a different matter from reading me. The men and women of this day have no ear for my cadences, no patience for my wisdom, no understanding of my manhood. To them, I am like Gulliver among the Lilliputians. Who has read *Irene*, these twenty years? What scholar, even, knows more than the jests about my Dictionary? I tell you, sir, that reading is a thing of the past."

"Twenty years ago," said a dingy *Moby Dick* published in England, "I should have agreed with you, but during the last two decades I have noticed a surprising increase in the general intelligence of educated people on both sides of the water. I have a hundred readers now for every one that I had ten years after I was printed."

"And I," said a tall slim Longfellow, "can scarcely find one reader today for a hundred that I had half a century since. My own experience would indicate that Doctor Johnson is justified in his remarks, as he is so frequently."

Travels With a Donkey chimed in with Longfellow, and so, using a special emphasis, did Tupper's *Proverbial Philosophy* and Bailey's *Festus*.

A deep and impressive voice from Hall's *Chronicles of England* suddenly silenced these youngsters. "I have been in print," it said, "for almost four hundred years, and there has not been a decade in all that time in which I have had as many readers as I had in the ten years preceding. As you see, I am a huge quarto in pigskin, and I am printed in black-letter. People find me too heavy to hold and too hard to decipher. They cannot think it possible that a book so large as I am was ever intended to be anything but furniture."

"And because they think that you are too large," said the *Rambler*, "they miss some of the noblest and soundest English prose that was written in the Age of Elizabeth."

"It would not be discreet in me," said the soft and cultured voice of Jane Austen's *Emily*, "to argue with books far older and wiser and more learned than I; yet I may just say that my own experience has been precisely the reverse of the *Rambler's* and of that described by the *Chronicles*. Strange as it may seem, considering how different we are in most respects, I find myself in agreement with *Moby Dick*. If I should take it upon myself to judge at all, I should certainly say that there are many more reading people than there used to be. Why, there was much difficulty and postponement even in getting me published, for the simple reason that all the wisest business heads among the publishers of London were convinced I should never be read at all. And at first, after I appeared, they seemed to be right. But then, little by little, people began to open my covers, they began to read and to like me—that is, of course, in the very mild way in which people do like me when they do at all—and at last they began to talk and write about me, so that now a first edition is rather rare, I believe, and later editions are said to be numerous."

Petrarch's *Omnia Opera Latina*, older and larger than even the *Chronicles*, ponderously assented to the words of *Emily*, declaring that it had been read continuously since the century when printing was invented, and never more than in the last five years. "We may not be able," it said, "to think very highly of the human race, but it has not yet fallen so low as to think ill of us, or even to feel indifferent to our ministrations. Without books, what would be the state of the world? They are the foundation of all culture, of all wisdom, nay, of civilization itself. You all know what was done for books and book-lovers by the patient learned man who wrote the six hundred years ago—how he sought out old manuscripts and transcribed them, how he cherished his own few books and made the whole world cherish them. Are we to think that his toil went for nought, and the toil of ten thousand others. He knew the ancient and medieval worlds, and he made many a shrewd guess at the modern world of which he was a prophet. It was his opinion that mankind does not change in essential things. Therefore I hold that there are as many readers today as there have ever been, and that always there will be readers."

(Recorded by O. S.)

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The Stone Carver

One afternoon, careless of time and with no occupation to hinder me, I strolled the streets of Osaka, Japan. Of these there was one, broad and freshly cut through buildings, whose length was but a tumble of rocks and débris. In its midst a man squatted on the ground. Thin, brown-faced, he seemed neither old nor young. A dust-covered visor cap was pulled low upon his forehead, and the fire of achievement flashed in his eye. Between his feet, akimbo before him, held as in a vise, was a half-fashioned piece of stone. His mouth pursed, he sat chipping this with a chisel and a thick-headed hammer that fell in rhythmic strokes. Fine bits of rock scattered over the ground with every blow.

From time to time he would stop to survey the piece, to wipe from it the dust of chipping with the palm of his hand, to measure it with three long, dusty, middle fingers, to turn it that he might chip from a different angle. He sat on a cushion, his reed sandals placed side by side behind him. For his equipment there was on one side a crude wagon, and on the other a box of chisels and a dish of water, some bits of wood, a rag or two, and a whetstone. While about him had gathered a line of watchers which he did not seem to see.

What he fashioned, I could not tell. Perhaps it would be a Buddha, perhaps the statue of a man. His previous work stood there on a black, cloth-covered box before him; a lion, massive in its little size, a girl, clothed in a wealth of stone kimonos, a fat bear grinning up at me with its pointed, futuristic face.

Then there were frogs. Big frogs, little frogs, bluish frogs, pink frogs, and frogs of a stone of brown. Still another with a baby clambering up its back. I stooped and picked a small one from the brood. How much was it? The same three fingers that had measured the stone were held up to me to mark the price. Thirty sen.

I paid him, and would have placed the treasure in my pocket, had he not held up a hand for me to wait. He pulled a bundle from the wagon-top and unwrapped it. Opening the box within, he took out one of many rolls of newspaper. Unwrapping this, I saw more frogs. But that, it seemed, was not the one he wanted. He took another roll. More frogs. Again a third. Still more frogs. And from the fourth he took out two—even smaller frogs—than mine.

Would I trade? I shook my head. They had not the artistry of mine. And, in spite of his example, one was plenty. Carefully rewrapping the box in its newspaper bundle, he placed it back on the wagontop. Then, into the brown leather purse, which he pulled from within his kimono by the cord to which it was attached, he clinked my silver pieces. This done, he settled to his chipping again.

A little child crawled in between the legs of the watchers. Once more he stopped that he might point to his eyes and warn her of the flying bits of stone. It was getting late, he knew; for, glancing over his shoulder, he saw the sun low in the west—a cold, hazy yellow, so common in spring. Soon he must pack his tools and leave this unfinished avenue of rock and débris to seek his home.

So he toiled, as had his forbears through the generations. Some had fashioned monuments and temples. Yet was he less than they? He who fashioned little things, and strove to do them well?

W. H. M.

Tram Stop

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Gleichgewicht

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

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Es kann sich die Frage erheben, wie man die Neigung zu Aufgeregtheit und Gereiztheit, die gewöhnlich die ruhige, klare Lösung eines Problems oder einer Lage verhindert und die Aussicht auf Frieden vereitelt, durch Gleichmut oder Gemütsruhe ersetzen könne. Wie oft glaubt jemand, daß Mangel an Beherrschung und die Unfähigkeit, in schwieriger Lage ruhig zu handeln, in seinem Wesen liege, und daß es ihm daher ganz unmöglich sei, Gleichmut zu bewahren. So geht er wohl seiner Wege und beneidet andere um diese Eigenschaft, und infolge seiner Unkenntnis der Wahrheit schließt er sich selber von der Möglichkeit, Gleichmut zu erlangen, aus.

Unser großer Meister ermahnte seine Nachfolger: „Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist". Er fügte keine einschränkenden Erklärungen hinzu. Dieses Gebot ist wie so manche andere Anweisung unseres Meisters von vielen, die sich als seine Nachfolger bekennen, lange unbeachtet geblieben, weil seine Befolgung nicht in den Grenzen des Menschenmöglichen zu liegen schien. Aber der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt durch Vertiefen in das Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy und ihre anderen Schriften verstehen, daß Christus Jesus kein sinnloses Gebot gab, das nicht befolgt werden kann. Auf Seite 475 des Lehrbuchs erklärt Mrs. Eddy in Erwiderung der Frage: „Was ist der Mensch?" u. a.: Er ist „die bewußte Identität des Seins, wie wir sie in der Wissenschaft finden, in welcher der Mensch die Widerspiegelung Gottes oder des Gemüts ist und daher ewig ist; das, was kein von Gott getrenntes Gemüt hat; das, was keine einzige Eigenschaft hat, die nicht von der Gottheit stammt; das, was weder Leben, Intelligenz noch schöpferische Kraft aus sich selber besitzt, sondern alles seinem Gebieter Zugehörige geistig widerspiegelt".

Sicher schließt diese Widerspiegelung, da der Mensch „alles seinem Schöpfer Zugehörige geistig widerspiegelt", alle Eigenschaften in sich, die rein und liebevoll sind und alles ihnen Unähnliche ausschließen. Die Fähigkeit, allen Forderungen gerecht zu werden, Angelegenheiten mit Verständnis und Ruhe zu erledigen, ist daher von Gott; und wer diese verstehe, kenne diese Fähigkeit bewiesen. Gott ist allgegenwärtig, folglich ist das göttliche Gemüt immer gegenwärtig; und alles, was nötig ist, jedem Menschen zu befähigen, es mit jeder Lage aufzunehmen, muß gewiß gegenwärtig und erreichbar sein. Offenbar ist die Forderung aus diesem Grunde durch gleiches Gewicht oder gleiche Kraft ausgeglichen. Gott lenkt und regiert jedes Seiner Kinder, und man kann nie irgendwie der zur Meisterung jeder Lage erforderlichen Weisheit und Stärke beraubt sein.

Wir müssen nur unser Erbe beanspruchen und wissen, daß der Mensch, da Er zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes gemacht ist, an allen Eigenschaften, die Gott gehören, teilhaben muß. Die Erkenntnis dieser Wahrheit des Seins beruhigt und heilt die Neigung, „den Kopf zu verlieren", wie dieser Irrtum gewöhnlich genannt wird, und an ihre Stelle tritt das Bewußtsein der Gegenwart Gottes und somit Seiner Weisheit und Erkenntnis, die die nötige Fähigkeit verleihen. Mose lernte diese Lehre, als er strauchelte und für einen Augenblick an seiner Fähigkeit zur Weiterführung der großen Aufgabe, die Kinder Israel ins gelobte Land zu führen, zweifelte. Als er seine Furcht äußerte, erhielt er von Gott die wunderbare Versicherung: „Mein Angesicht soll vorangehen; damit will ich dich leiten". Wir alle kennen den Bericht, wie er mit geistigem Gleichmut Hindernissen und Forderungen, die dem menschlichen Sinn unüberwindlich schienen, entgegentrat und sie überwand.

Eingedenk dieser Dinge können wir uns mutig von der falschen Vorstellung vom Selbst abwenden, die Programmen, die sie auferlegt, ablegen, und den Mut vertrauensvoll auf Gott richten und wissen, daß unsere Kraft und unsere Fähigkeit in Ihm liegt, und daß Er uns unfehlbar das Verständnis gibt, das jeder Lebenslage gewachsen ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Modern Group

Before a panel of softly illumined glass stands an angular but graceful console, the top of green Swedish marble. A vase standing upon it, modern, octagonal and slim, with an elegantly devised base, holds pure white chrysanthemums that bend their shaggy exquisite heads over its urim; and with their leaves echo the grayish green bloom of the marble. A perch, the vigor of its lithely turning form boldly modeled in iridescent glass, returns the gentle light shed about it, from pearly enlightening depths.

Will these few things, so typical of the present period of twentieth century workmanship in their spirit, epigrammatic grace of line, be the cherished antiques of a future collection, to be esteemed, not only for their age and grace, but for their connection with a romantic past? Perhaps the connoisseurs of tomorrow will only look forward to another tomorrow, promising still more rare and beautiful examples of craft and art? And yet that would seem unlikely; for, to esteem the things of a bygone time more highly than those of our own, seems to have been a characteristic shared with our ancestors for many a century.

The Sound of Longfellow Singing

In a great land, a new land, a land
full of labour and riches and
confusion,
Where there were many running to
and fro, and shouting, and
striving together,
In the midst of the hurry and the
troubled noise, I heard the
voice of one singing.

"What are you doing there, O man,
singing quietly amid all this
tumult?
This is the time for new inventions,
mighty shoutings and blow-
ings of the trumpet."
But he answered, "I am only shep-
herding my sheep with music."

So he went along his chosen way,
keeping his little flock around
him;
And he paused to listen, now and
then, beside the antique foun-
tains,
Where the faces of forgotten gods
were refreshed with musical-
ly falling waters;

Or he sat for a while at the black-
smith's door, and heard the
cling-clang of the anvils;
Or he rested beneath old steeples
full of bells that showered
their chimes upon him;
Or he walked along the border of
the sea, drinking in the long
roar of the billows;
Or he sunned himself in the pine-
scented shipyard, amid the
tattoo of the mallets;
Or he leaned on the rail of the
bridge, letting his thoughts
flow with the whispering river;
He hearkened also to ancient tales,
and made them young again
with his singing. . . .

Many human faces, full of care and
longing, were drawn irresist-
ibly toward him,
By the charm of something known
to every heart, yet very
strange and lovely;
And at the sound of his singing
wonderfully all their faces
were lightened.

"Why do you listen, O you people, to
this old and world-worn music?
This is not for you, in the splen-
dour of a new age, in the
democratic triumph!
Listen to the clashing cymbals, the
big drums, the brazen trumpets
of your poets."

But the people made no answer, fol-
lowing in their hearts the sim-
pler music:
For it seemed to them, noise-weary,
nothing could be better worth
the hearing
Than the melodies which brought
sweet order into life's confu-
sion.

—HENRY VAN DYKE, in "Chosen Poems."

Poise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

POISE is a quality which carries with it a sense of stability, a feeling of confidence that there is the ability to meet whatever demands may arise. A dictionary defines poise in part as a "state of being balanced by equal weight or power," and to poise as "to place, hold, or keep in equilibrium or equipoise; . . . to make stable." One can well see, then, how desirable a quality is poise.

The question may arise as to how one can replace with poise the tendency to excitability and nervousness, which will usually prevent a calm, clear solution of any problem or situation, and which will tend to upset the prospect of peace. How often does someone submit to the belief that the lack of control and the inability to handle calmly a difficult situation are inherent in his nature, and that the ability to manifest poise is, therefore, something quite impossible for him to achieve! So one may go on his way envying this quality in others, and, because of his ignorance of the truth, shut the door on the possibility of his own attainment of poise.

Our great Master gave this injunction to his followers: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." He added no qualifying statements. This command, like many another of our Master's instructions, has long been ignored by many of those who profess to follow in his footsteps, because the obeying of it seemed to be outside the bounds of human possibility. But the student of Christian Science learns through the study of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, and her other writings, that Christ Jesus never gave a single command that it was not possible to obey. On page 475 of the textbook, in reply to the question, "What is man?" Mrs. Eddy states in part that he is "the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind, and therefore is eternal; that which has no separate mind from God; that which has not a single quality underived from Deity; that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker."

Surely, since man "reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker," this reflection includes all those qualities which are pure and lovely, and excludes all that is unlike them. The ability to meet any demands, to conduct affairs with understanding and calmness, is surely from God; and, understanding this, one is enabled to demonstrate this ability. God is omnipresent; therefore, divine Mind is ever present; and all that is necessary to enable each one to cope with any situation must surely be present and available. It is evident that because of this the demand is balanced by equal weight or power. God controls and governs every one of His children; and one can never be in any way bereft of the strength and wisdom necessary to meet each situation as its master.

We need only to claim our inheritance, and know that since man is made in God's image and likeness he must partake of all those qualities which belong to God. The realization of this truth of being will calm and heal the tendency to "lose one's head," as this error is commonly called; and, instead, there will be the consciousness of the presence of God, and therefore of His wisdom and understanding, which bestow the necessary ability. Moses learned that lesson when he faltered and momentarily doubted his ability to continue the great task of leading the children of Israel into the promised land. When he voiced his fear, he received from God that wonderful assurance, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." We all know the record of the way in which, with spiritual poise, he met and overcame obstacles and demands which to human sense seemed to be insurmountable.

Remembering these things, we can with courage turn away from the false sense of self, laying off the limitations it imposes, and look to God confidently, knowing that in Him lie our strength and our ability, and that He will not fail to give us the understanding which is equal to every emergency.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

The Butterflies of Autumn

Where, now, are April's butterflies,
Clear yellow like the daffodils,
Or white as petaled snow that lies
Where Spring the pale haw-blossoms
spills?

And where are July's painted wings,
Emblazoned with the gorgeous hues
That summer, in its heyday, brings,
That hollyhocks and lupin use?

October's butterflies appear
In russet, touched with tawny gold;
In bronze and brown, a trifle sere,
And amber, grown a little cold.

Their mimicry is past belief;
How did the airy vagrants learn
To imitate a drifting leaf,
To steal the tints of frost-touched
fern?

PAULINE DILLINGHAM.

Calling on Emily Dickinson

At two o'clock on the appointed day, Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson arrived in Amherst. It was apparently his first glimpse of the college town, and he found it to be "a lovely place, at least the views." He went, by direction, to the home of Edward Dickinson, "a large, country lawyer's house, brown brick, with great trees, and a garden." He sent up his card and waited for his hostess in the cool, dark parlor. In the little delay which followed he noted a few books and engravings and an open piano. Malbone and O. D. papers. There was a pattering step in the entry and Emily Dickinson came in. . . .

She walked up to him in a child-like way and placed in his hand the two lilies which she carried for introduction. She admitted to him at once that she had lost a little of her self-possession for the moment because she so very seldom talked with strangers. As she seated herself, she regained her poise and began to converse. He sat at one end of the room, a kindly gentleman in his late forties, with a scholarly face, sideburns according to the fashion of the time, and mild gray eyes which bent upon her with curiosity and deep interest. She was in white pique and a blue worsted shawl. She sat timidly facing him with her great dark eyes upon him in perfect confidence. The hour had come at last when she could talk, such an hour as she had not had in fifteen years. . . .

He thought her plain, without good features except her remarkable eyes. She talked continuously, deferentially, brilliantly. Her conversation reminded him of no one so much as Bronson Alcott, he said afterward, but better than Alcott, more simple and direct. It seemed to him that she talked for her own relief. Led on by him, she told much of her early life in which her father was a conspicuous figure—a man not severe, but remote. She told Mr. Higginson that she had never known that close maternal relationship which is reputed to be the essence of home life; that she had never had anyone to whom she could go when in trouble. . . .

She told her friend that it was delightful to talk to him truthfully because she so rarely had the opportunity. She spoke of Major Hunt, who had written to Mr. Higginson, four years earlier, that she could not fail to understand one whom her dog had comprehended. Sometimes she paused and begged him to talk instead, but readily recommenced at his suggestion. She was kept busy with hospitable tasks, she told him. She made all the bread to please her father, and "one must have pudding" (thinly "as if there were notions or conceits"). When he said, at parting, that he would come again some time, she replied: "Say in a long time. That will be nearer. Sometime is nothing." — JOSEPHINE POLLITT, in "Emily Dickinson, the Human Background of her Poetry"

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STOCKS RECORD NET GAINS IN SHORT SESSION

Prices Creep Higher in Dull Trading.—Firm Tone at Close

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The security markets ended October today with a firm undertone, although late profit-taking in shares reduced the gains, and some of the rails sank below the closing levels of the previous session.

Trading in shares was lively at times during the two-hour session, and the turnover was around 750,000 shares. Trading in bonds was quiet, although the trend was distinctly upward.

Buying of the oils was a feature of the share market, and farm implements came up, along with further strength in the wheat market. Gains in steels were narrow, but week-end steel trade surveys were optimistic.

Gains in shares ranged from fractions to 2 points, with a few issues showing losses of like extent. The general level, however, was some 13 points above the bear market low reached early in the month, and only 3 to 4 points under the peak of the recovery reached a week ago today.

Profit-taking in the rails presumably resulted from somewhat more sober consideration of the prospect of wage reductions. While several carriers are understood to be negotiating with their employees for a voluntary and temporary reduction, there is a persistent report that employees may specify that the reduction will be on a loan basis, to be repaid when freight traffic picks up.

Some Moderate Gains

Oils were helped by a report that all drilling in East Texas will be suspended for the next 15 days, and that the present proration of production, based in barrels allowable per well, may be replaced by an acreage basis.

Shares closing up a point or two included American Can, American Water Works, Eastman, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Shell Union preferred, Houston Oil, Sears Roebuck, Wrigley, International Harvester, Case and Loew's.

Union Pacific lost more than 3 points, and issues off about 1 included Santa Fe, New Haven and Pennsylvania.

Reports from the steel trade again mentioned somewhat better inquiry from the automobile makers and the railroads, and good inquiry for structural materials. An estimate of steel ingot output in the Youngstown area for next week places it at 31 per cent of capacity, up 1 point.

The cotton market held about steady, closing unchanged to 15c a bale higher.

Bonds Continue Advance

The bond market continued to advance today, although trading was only moderate in most instances. The upward trend was plain, however, in railroad, industrial, foreign and United States Government obligations.

Gains in the rails were somewhat larger than in the other groups but the movement was notable for its extensiveness rather than for the size of the individual gains. Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978 advanced 1½ points on a single sale. Canadian Pacific debenture 4s rose sharply also.

Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, St. Paul 5s of 2000, Erie 5s of 1975, Illinois Central 4¾s of 1966 and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978 appreciated fractionally. Atchison general 4s were unaccountably weak.

Industrial obligations opened strong and active, but trading in them soon tapered off. Armour 4½s of 1939 were unusually active and jumped 2 points to 77, a new recent high. Dodge Brothers 6s advanced almost as much.

Foreign loans were steady to higher. German 5½s, Italian 7s, French 7½s and Belgian 7s were unchanged. Austrian 7s jumped almost 3 points on a small turnover.

Public utility bonds divided their narrow changes about evenly between gains and declines.

MILLS STORING AWAY BIG COTTON SUPPLIES

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 31 (AP)—Mr. David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, said here today that southern cotton mills are buying and storing away large quantities of raw cotton in anticipation of sharp price advances within the next year or two.

Mr. Clark said he was informed that the Cannon Mills of Kannapolis, N. C., world's largest towel manufacturers, is acquiring a five-year supply, but that he had made no effort to confirm this report.

Clark said other large buyers of cotton are the Bibb Manufacturing Company, which operates several plants in Georgia, and the chain of Georgia mills, of which Cason J. Calloway of La Grange, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, is executive head.

BELL TELEPHONE OF PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31—Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $8,666,439 after depreciation, federal taxes and charges, equivalent to $43.33 a share on 200,000 shares of 6% per cent preferred, compared with $7,883,209, or $39.41 a share, in nine months of 1930. All the common is owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

NORTH AMERICAN LIGHT & POWER

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—Electric sales of North American Light & Power Company for the first eight months totaled 527,247,422 k. w. h., compared with 531,617,283 in the like period of 1930. Gas sales for the corresponding periods amounted to 15,943,178,000 cubic feet and 9,946,367,000 cubic feet, respectively.

ARUNDEL CORP. INCOME

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31—Arundel Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $1,736,367 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $2.80 a share on the 490,556 shares of common, compared with $1,987,180, or $3.97 a share on 492,556 shares, in the like period of 1930. September net income was $310,396, compared with $193,807 in September, 1930.

PARAMOUNT-PUBLIX CORP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Company says that important new financial interests have become identified with Paramount-Publix Corporation and it is understood will be represented by a change in the [illegible] personnel. The stock has been quiet and strong on the New York [illegible] dealings for the past two days.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 31	Oct. 30
14¼	7¼	0	Abitibi Pow & P	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	..
52	3	0	Abitibi pf	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	..	..
106¼	100	7	Abraham & S pf	10	100	100	100	..	..
33½	7	1	Adams Express	2400	9	8½	8½	9	..
35½	22½	2	Adams Millis	100	28½	28½	28½	..	..
11¾	2	..	Advanced Rumely	100	3¾	3½	3½	..	..
18	18	1.60	Affiliated Prod	600	19	18½	18	..	..
109¾	42	3	Air Reduction	1000	65	64½	65	..	..
20¼	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	2800	15¾	14½	15	..	..
12¾	..	..	Alleghany Corp	2100	4	3¾	4	..	..
89¾	8	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	600	9¾	8¾	8¾	..	..
89	8	8¾	Allegh pf ww Xt	100	9¼	8¾	8¾	..	..
182¾	68	6t	Allied Chem	4800	68	64½	65¾	..	..
43¾	14	1	Allis Chalmers	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	..	..
23	13	3	Amerada	400	14½	14½	14½	..	..
42¾	18	3t	Am Bank Note	300	23½	22½	23½	..	..
38	31¼	2.40	Am Brake Sh&F	300	33¼	33¼	33¼	..	..
139¾	71¾	5t	Am Can	7900	86	81¾	85½	..	..
38¾	9	10	Am Car & Fdry	800	13¾	13	13½	..	..
86	40	7	Am Car & F pf	10	48¾	48¾	48¾	..	..
48¾	31¼	3t	Am Chicle	300	36	35½	36	..	..
21¼	5	..	Am Colortype	300	8	8	8	..	..
14½	..	..	Am Com Alcohol	1700	9	8¾	9	..	..
81¾	16¾	..	Am & For Pow	3600	18¾	18¾	18¾	..	..
100	45¾	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	50	50	50	..	..
79½	25	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	30	30	30	..	..
31¾	10½	2	Am Ice	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..	..
36	6	..	Am International	600	8¾	8½	8½	..	..
30¾	8	1	Am Locomotive	400	11	10¾	10¾	..	..
4	1¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	3	2¾	2¾	..	..
89½	30	6	Am Metal 6%	11600	38	31	31	..	..
39½	9¾	..	Am Nat Gas pf	60	2	2	2	..	1¼
57¼	35	3t	Am News	100	36	36	36	..	..
64¾	14½	1	Am Power & Lt	900	18¾	18¾	18½	18¾	..
102	60	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
85	54	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	55½	55½	55½	..	..
21½	7	.60	Am Radiator	1800	8½	8½	8½	..	..
37¾	10	..	Am Rolling Mill	3600	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	400	34½	34¼	34½	..	..
1¾	..	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¼	¼	¼	..	..
58½	19¾	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	3600	25	24½	24¾	24½	..
11½	1	..	Am Solvents pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..	..
31¼	7¾	1	Am Steel Fdries	200	10½	10½	10½	..	..
48¼	36	2½t	Am Stores	200	38½	38½	38½	..	..
108½	90	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	93¾	91½	93	..	..
201¾	121½	9	Am Tel & Tel	8800	138¾	137¼	137¾	137¾	..
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	800	33½	33½	33	..	..
79	22	3	Am WW&E ct	400	29½	29½	29½	29½	..
40	20	..	Am Woolen pf	1800	36½	36¾	36¾	36¾	..
8¾	2¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4	4	4	3¾	..
45½	25	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	32	32	32	..	..
43¾	13¾	..	Anaconda Cop	4100	16½	15½	15½	15¾	..
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19	..
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	500	13	12	13¼	11¾	..
102	95	7	Archer Dan pf	30	95	95	95	..	..
72	30	7	Armour Del pf	100	34	34	34	35	..
4½	1	..	Armour Ill A	300	1½	1¾	1½	1½	..
2¾	½	..	Armour Ill B	400	¾	¾	¾	..	..
47	6	..	Armour Ill pf	100	9½	9½	9¾	9¾	..
28¾	21½	2t	Asso Apparel Ind	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
203	97½	10	Atchison T & SF	1900	110½	108	108½	109¾	..
23¾	9½	1	Atl Refining	100	16	16	16	16	..
54	21	4	Atlas Powder	300	31	31	31	31	..
99¾	78	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	80	80	80	..	..
13½	5	1	Atlas Stores	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
295½	84½	4t	Auburn Auto	11400	126½	124½	125½	124¾	..
3½	¾	..	Auto Sales	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	..
6¾	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	..

—B—

27⅞	6¼	..	Baldwin Loco	1900	10	9½	9¾	9¾	..
87½	28	4	Balt & Ohio	4700	35¾	34¾	35	35¼	..
14½	4¾	..	Barnsdall A	2200	6½	6	6¼	6	..
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	900	46	45½	46	45	..
25½	12¾	1	Bendix Aviation	1500	17¾	17¼	17¾	17½	..
46¼	24¾	2	Best & Co	700	31¾	31	31½	31¾	..
70¾	23½	3	Bethlehem Steel	5300	36¾	34	36½	35¾	..
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	100	25¾	23¾	25¾	25¾	..
76½	37	3t	Borden	2000	47	46½	46½	44½	..
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	600	13	12½	12¾	12¾	..
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	2300	11	10¾	11	10¾	..
5	1¼	..	Brockway	100	1	1	1	1¼	..
28	4¼	..	Brockway pf	10	5	5	5	..	..
69¾	31¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	3100	42	41	41¾	42	..
129¾	80¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	90	90	90	88½	..
30½	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
34¾	7⅝	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	8½	8½	8½	8¼	..
5	2	..	Budd Mfg	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	..
13	4¼	1	Budd Wheel	200	5	5	5	..	..
23	4	..	Bullard	200	7	7	7	4½	..
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
31	15½	2½	Bush Terminal	200	18	18	18	17½	..
104	52	7	Bush Term deb	10	60	60	60	60	..
..	3¾	1½	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½	..
..	1¾	..	Butte & Superior	200	2	2	2	..	..
69¾	12¾	..	Byers	4100	20¼	19½	19¾	19	..

—C—

53	10¼	2	Calif Packing	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¼	..
11¾	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	..
45	14	3	Canada Dry	1800	18¾	18½	18¾	18¾	..
45¾	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3500	15½	14¾	15¾	14½	..
16	5½	..	Capital Admin	400	8½	8½	8¾	8¼	..
131½	33¼	..	Case Thresh	21000	51¾	49¾	50¾	49¾	..
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	2500	17	16	16½	16¾	..
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	300	6½	6	6½	6	..
30½	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	400	15¼	15	15¼	15½	..
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼	..
54¼	14¾	3	Chesapeake Corp	1800	24	23½	24	24½	..
46½	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	2500	32	32¾	32½	32¾	..
27½	12	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	17½	17	17	16½	..
8¾	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	3½	2½	2¾	3¼	..
15½	3¾	..	Chi Mil&St P pf	400	6¼	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
45½	13½	4	Chi & N'western	1000	15½	15¼	15½	15½	..
35	10	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	..	..
85½	29	..	Chi Rock Isl&P	800	26¼	24	24	25½	..
101	42	7	Chi R I & P 7%	200	42	42	42	..	..
33¾	8	..	Childs Company	300	12	12	12	..	..
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	8500	16½	15¾	15¾	13¾	..
90	66¼	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	70	70	70	70	..
170	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	6800	117¾	115½	117¾	116	..
104½	87¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	94¾	94¾	94¾	..	..
17½	7¾	..	Collins & Aikman	200	10½	10½	10½	10½	..
95	71	7	Collins & A pf	200	80	80	80	..	..
32¼	8¼	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	10½	10½	10½	..	..
45¾	18¾	1.60	Columbia Gas	12000	22¾	21¾	22½	21¾	..
111½	33	6	Columbian Carb	3500	47¾	46¾	47	46¾	..
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	200	13½	13¼	13¼	13½	..
25½	15	2	Comm Cred pf B	10	22¼	22¾	22¾	22¼	..
106	99	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	100	100	100	99½	..
21¼	9¼	1	Comm Solvents	9500	11¾	11½	11½	11¾	..
12	4½	.30	Comwith & So	10000	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾	..
34½	14	2	Conde Nast Pub	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	..	..
14¾	6¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	1200	11	10¾	11	10¾	..
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
18½	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	600	15	14½	15	14	..
109¾	61	4	Consol Gas	15000	73¾	72¾	72½	72¾	..
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	200	98¼	96½	96½	96	..
15¾	9½	1	Consol Laundries	100	11½	11½	11½	11¼	..
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	½	..
8½	2¼	..	Container A	100	2	2	2	2	..
30	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	400	8½	8	8	6½	..
3¾	¾	..	Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	1	..
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	100	46	46	46	45	..
69¾	31½	2½	Cont Can	2500	38	37¾	38	37½	..
51¾	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	1800	27¾	27½	27¾	27¾	..
4½	1¼	..	Cont Motors	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
12	5	..	Cont Oil	3000	8¼	7¾	8	7½	..
86⅝	36½	3	Corn Products	2100	47½	46¾	47½	46¾	..
75	14	..	Cuban Am S pf	80	15	15	15	14	..
44⅞	29	4	Cudahy Packing	800	37½	37	37½	37	..
5¾	1¾	..	Curtis-Wright	1700	2¼	2	2	2½	..
112	81	7	Cushman 7%	10	90	90	90	90	..

—D—

22	4	..	Davison Chem	200	6	6	6	5¾	..
22	13½	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	14	13¾	13¾	14	..
102	29½	4	Del Lack & W	1300	36¾	35	35	35½	..
21	12½	1	Diamond Match	200	16	16	16	15¾	..
13½	6¾	1	Dome Mines	800	9¼	9	9	9	..
107	53¾	4t	Du Pont de Nem	11000	89¾	88½	89	88¾	..
124¾	107½	6	Du Pont deb	300	107½	107½	107¼	107½	..

—E—

185¾	93	5t	Eastman Kodak	4500	109	108	109	107	..
21¾	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Sug	900	9¾	8½	9¾	..	..
69	35½	..	Edingson S pf	300	55	55	55	54½	..
74¾	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	8900	31¾	31	31¾	31	..
7	2½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1400	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¾	..
60¾	16¾	1	Elec Pow & Lt	9900	18¾	17¾	17¾	18¾	..
98¼	55	6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	2000	62	62	62	61¾	..
67	50	5	Engineers P S pf	500	53	52¼	53	53	..
91	60¼	5½	Enginrs PS$½pf	300	61½	61¼	61½	..	..
30¾	10¾	..	Erie RR	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	..

—F—

27½	13	.25	Fed Dept Stores	100	18	18	18	..	..
30	6½	1.20	Fed Wat Serv	100	7	7	7	6¼	..
104	85¼	6½	Filene's pf	20	98	97½	97½	..	..
21½	13	1	Firestone T & T	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
66½	50¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	53¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
..	⅞	..	Fisk Rubber	300	¾	¾	¾	..	..
3	1½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	50	¾	¾	¾	..	..
3½	2	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	90	1	1	1	..	..
64½	10¼	1	Foster-Wheeler	200	15½	14½	15¼	14¾	..
32½	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	200	21	21	21	20¾	..
38¾	..	..	Fox Film A	400	8½	7¾	8	8	..
43¾	13¼	1	Freeto Co Amer	1400	21	20¾	21	20¾	..

—G—

..	1½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2	1¾	1¾	..	..
60	20½	3	Gamewell	20	22½	22½	22½	..	..
73½	35¾	3	Gen Am Trk Car	3400	47	46¾	47	46¾	..
47	9¾	2	Gen Asphalt	100	18¾	15½	15½	15	..
25¾	14¾	2	Gen Baking	100	17¾	17½	17¾	17¾	..
9½	3½	..	Gen Bronze	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..	..
13	3¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	4½	4½	4½	4	..
25½	8¾	..	Gen Cable A	3100	8¾	8½	8¾	..	..
54¾	24¾	1.60	Gen Electric	10100	31¼	30¼	30¾	29¾	..
23½	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3400	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
58	30½	3	Gen Foods	4100	36¾	36	36	36¼	..
8½	2½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	100	2½	2½	2½	3¼	..
76¾	23	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	36	36	36	..	..
80	33	3	Gen Mills	100	34¼	34¼	34½	33¾	..
48	22¾	3	Gen Motors	5400	36¾	36¼	36¾	33¾	..
103½	85	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1400	89½	89½	88½	89½	..
84½	22¼	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	33	32	33	32	..
19	9½	1¼	Gen Realty	700	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¾	..
15½	1½	..	Gen Thea Equip	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
38¾	9¼	..	Gillette Saf Raz	3100	15¾	15½	15½	15	..
7¾	3	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3½	3¼	3¼	..	..
18½	4½	..	Glidden	100	8	8	8	7¾	..
82	48	7	Glidden ppf	10	59½	58¼	59½	..	..
8¾	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	7	7	7	7½	..
43½	12	3½	Gold Dust	1400	22	21½	21¾	21¾	..
21¼	9¼	1	Goodrich	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
68	18	..	Goodrich pf	200	20	20	20	..	..
103¾	18	3	Goodyear	400	24	23½	23½	24	..
6¾	1	..	Gould Coupler A	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	..
25½	3¼	1.60	Grand-Sil Stores	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
18¾	7	..	Grand Union	400	11	10¾	11	10¾	..
48	21¼	3	Grand Un pf	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
48	21¼	4	Grant (WT)	100	35½	35½	35½	35½	..
65¾	20	4	Great Nor pf	1700	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
11¾	6¾	..	Great West Sug	1100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
94½	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	30	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	..
6¾	1½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	3¼	3	3¼	2	..

—H—

8¾	2¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼	..
19¾	11	1.20	Hall Printing	100	13	13	13	..	..
42	11	2	Hawaiian Pine	20	11	11	11	..	..
18	2½	.80	Hercules Motor	100	10	10	10	10	..
103¾	71¼	..	Hershey Choc	100	71¼	71¼	71¼	..	..
125	81	7.80	Homestake M	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	..	..
9¾	3	..	Houdaille Har B	100	4	4	4	3½	..
68¾	18	..	Houston Oil	700	31	29¾	30¾	28¾	..
14¾	4	..	Houston Oil new	400	8½	8½	8½	8¼	..
84	51½	6.30	Household Fin pf	100	61½	61½	61½	61½	..
29¼	12¼	2	Howe Sound	100	18	18	18	..	..
28	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	300	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
13¼	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	200	4½	4¼	4¼	4¾	..

—I—

69	18¾	..	Ill Central	700	30¾	29¾	30¾	31¾	..
86	31	4	Indus Rayon	200	36¾	33¾	33¾	34¼	..
183	48	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	51	48	51	50½	..
71	28	2½	Inland Steel	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	38	..
9¾	4	.40	Insuranshare Ad	1100	5¾	5¼	5¾	..	..
13¾	7	..	Insuranshare Del	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	..
11¾	3½	..	Inspiration Cop	100	5	5	5	5	..
34	7¼	..	Interboro Rap T	1100	11¼	10¾	10¾	10½	..
15	4	..	Interlake Iron	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
5¼	1¼	..	Int Agri Cor	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	..
179¾	82	6t	Int Business M	100	122	122	122	121	..
41¾	17	4	Int Cement	100	23¾	22	22¾	21½	..
62¾	22¼	2½	Int Harvester	2100	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¼	..
144¼	113	7	Int Harvester pf	100	125	125	125	..	..
34	18	2t	Int Hydrexine	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
29¾	13¾	2.50	Int Match pf	50	20	20	20	..	..
43¾	6¾	..	Int Nickel	9400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
43½	6¾	..	Int Paper&Pow pf	100	13	13	13	..	..
18¾	6½	..	Int Print Ink	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
42	23	3	Int Rys	300	24¾	23¾	24	23½	..
44	23	2	Int Shoe	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
21¾	8	..	Int Silver	100	11	11	11	11	..
71	34	3	Int Tel & Tel	2100	34¾	34¼	34¾	34	..
31¾	10	1	Interstate Dept S	100	12	12	12	..	..
31¾	10	1.20	Investors Equity	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..

—J—

41¾	21¾	2	Jewel Tea	100	31½	31¼	31¼	30¾	..
81	30½	4	Johns-Manville	2100	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾	..
125	65	7	Johns Man pf	100	100	100	100	100	..
125¼	60	7	Jones & Laughlin	300	100	100	100	100	..

—K—

119⅝	111¼	6	Kan C P&L B pf	30	113	113	113	113¼	..
..	..	..

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Hoover-Laval Agreement a Factor—Leaders Give Out Economic Plan

The world is still in the grip of compelling forces, and economic and political developments of sweeping importance are following close upon one another.

Practically all of the outstanding news bears testimony to the realization on the part of world leaders that coöperation is the order of the day and that no nation, as no individual can live to itself alone.

Leading all other factors in order of importance was the agreement between President Hoover and Premier Laval of France, published on Monday, indicating steps to be taken about world economic rehabilitation. The need of monetary stability was stressed, as well as the maintenance of the gold standard in the United States and France. Armaments, international debts and international exchanges also received attention, and it is asserted that the understanding between the two leaders was of a character more far-reaching than the joint statement indicated.

Results of this conference should be apparent in the near future. First will probably be a request by the President that Europe's debts to this country be revised downward.

Announce Big Economic Plan

Second in importance was the Conservative landslide in Great Britain with both the Labor and Liberal parties swamped. The meaning of this to the business world is that the English people have for the time at least turned their backs to socialistic tenets and are inclined again to embrace what, for want of a better name, can be termed a capitalistic society. It is harking back to the tried economic precepts of an older system in hopes that prosperity may ultimately result. The effect of the election in the United States was an immediate drop in the security markets due to the assumption that a British protective tariff will be the result.

In almost any other week, the announcement of the program of the Hoover committee for unemployment and business recuperation would have been of foremost significance. This report of 6000 words prepared by 18 of the Nation's outstanding leaders has a 10-point plan in which it urges among other things normal buying, further credit relief, spreading of work, "white collar" relief, community surveys and extension of public works.

In the preamble, Mr. Harry Wheeler, chairman, says that this country is in a position to "develop internally a constructive recovery if we grasp the opportunity which is ours."

So far as business itself is concerned, there is little as yet on which to predicate a broad advance. Allowing for seasonal factors, the industrial engine is idling along near the bottom of depression valley. Progress is probably being made on the tangled problems of war debts, armaments, currency and exchange stabilization and the reëstablishment of the gold standard, but the average business man is looking for more tangible evidences which affect his own particular business.

Commodity Prices Hold

One item of encouragement, and an important one, is that commodity prices appear to have become stabilized and even strengthened a little. Such a development is a first requisite to recovery. Then, too, fear is abating and with it the deplorable hoarding of money and runs on banks. With the elimination of weak banks and a general overhauling of the banking system in the making, the country's financial resources will in time be fully available for the restoration of values and the full flow of goods and services.

In retail trade conditions are spotty, but stocks are low and merchants buy from hand to mouth. Fall sales are beginning and are meeting with good response. Furniture sales are expanding, and hardware demand is fair to good. The wool and leather markets are slow. Shoe, leather and clothing demand is better.

The steel industry is rather quiet, while the automobile industry is preparing for the outturn of new models. The oil industry is more cheerful now that output is under better control and prices nearer stabilization.

Coal and lumber demand is rather indifferent. In the railroad world, orders have failed to emanate in the matter of rails and equipment. Disappointment over the Interstate Commerce Commission rate decision is still a factor.

Employment Up in England

Abroad conditions are under the dominance of political events. In England, the continued expansion of industrial activity has resulted in an unemployment decrease of 86,000. Uneasiness is still expressed over the gold standard situation. The cotton and wool trades are stronger. Protection prospects are attracting foreign manufacturers.

In France conditions are slightly less favorable. Employment is decreasing, but foreign trade is holding up well. The gold reserve has risen to a new high figure of 60,500,000,000 francs. An official communiqué states that the budget will be balanced without new taxation or loans.

In Germany, business sentiment is somewhat more confident, despite the adverse political outlook and disappointment over the Hoover-Laval conversations. Exports have increased of late, particularly steel, textiles, paper and shoe and leather.

The financial markets here and abroad have alternated between strength and weakness. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell the first three days of this week and then rose for the last three days, making up nearly half of the losses. Industrials have slumped on news of dividend cuts or omissions, as have rails.

The bond average sagged to the lowest of the year. Brokers' loans were again off to a new low, indicating investment buying. U. S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel reported deficits, but the maintenance of the regular dividends was heartening.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	47	47
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	37	35½
Alleghany & West 4s	87	87
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	59	57⅞
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	67⅞	67⅞
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	68¾	68
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	8¼	8
Amer Smelting 5s '47	98¾	98¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Amer T&T 4s '36	98¼	98¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	116	115½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102¾	102½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101½	101½
Amer T&T 5s '65	101⅞	101⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	105⅞	105½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	95½	95½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	86	86
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77	75¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65½	65
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90½	89
Atlanta & Charl 4½s	91½	91½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	73½	72¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	96	96
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	103⅞	103⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	92½	92½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	69	67¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	97½	97
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	82	82
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	94	93½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	104
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104⅞	104½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	84	84
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	98	97½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104	103⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	92½	92
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	58	58
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100¼	100
Bush Term con 5s '55	97	97
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	74	74
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	80	80
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	83½	83¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	82⅞	82
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83	82¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	82⅞	81½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89½	89½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89⅞	89
Can North 4½s '35	90	89½
Can North deb 7s '40	100¼	100¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	68½	67¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	79	78½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	73⅞	73⅞
Cen District Tel 5s	103	103
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	85	85
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	83	83
Cen Pacific 5s '60	83½	83½
Certainteed 5½s '48	49	49
Ches Corp 5s '47	84	83¼
Ches & O 4½s B	85¾	85¾
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	80½	80½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	88½	88½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	93½	90½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	99⅞	99⅞
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	26	25
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	55	54
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	61½	61¼
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	67½	67½
Chicago M&StP col 6s '34	61¼	60
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	13½	13¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	38⅛	38
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	46	45
Chicago Railway 5s '27	51	50
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	80½	80
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	66	66
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	54¼	53
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	93½	93½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100⅞	100⅞
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	74	74
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88¾	88¾
Cin Un Terminal 4½s A 2020	96½	96½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	105¼	104
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	62	60
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	86	86
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	92	92
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	87¼	87¼
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	91⅛	91
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	91¾	91¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	25	24¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	97⅞	97
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105	104¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	47	47
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84½	84½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100½	100⅛
Den Gas & Elec 5s sta	101	101
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	99¾	97
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33	32
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	42¾	42¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95⅛	94¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	102
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88	87¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100	100
Erie RR ref 5s '67	55⅝	55⅜
Erie RR gen 5s '75	54	53
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	76¼	76¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	10	9
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95⅛	94½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100⅛	99¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	12	11¼
Goodrich 6s '45	49⅛	49½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	78⅛	78⅛
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81	80¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	96	95⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100¾	100½
Green Bay & War B	7	7
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	90¾	90
Great Northern 7s '3 6A	101⅜	101⅛
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	86	86
Houston Oil 5½s '40	80	79⅞
Hudson Coal 5s '62	45	45
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59¾	59½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86	86
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	47	47
Ill Central 6½s '36	87¼	87¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95¾	95¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	85½	85
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	58¼	58¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	67½	66½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	65	64⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	55	55
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	55½	55½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	74¾	73¾
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	49	49
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	53½	56½
Int Paper 6s '55	40¼	40¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	45	42
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '52	54¼	54
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	69	67¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	59	58½
Inv Equity 5s A	61½	61½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	60	60
Kan City P & L 4½s B	97⅛	97⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	62	62
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	69⅞	68½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85	85
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	86½	86½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	98	97
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	96½	96½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	87½	87½
L'Autario 6s '54	14¾	14¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	60⅛	60⅛
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	42	41
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102	101½
L&N uni 4s '40	92¼	92¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88	88
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	88¾	88¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	97¼	97¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	97⅛	97½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	70	70
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	66½	65½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75	75
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	47	46
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	65½	65½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	63½	63½
Mo Pacific 5s B '78	63	63
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	63¼	63
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	51⅞	50
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	31	26½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	100	99¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75	72¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	94½	94½
Nat RR Co of Mex 4s '36 A	1¾	1¾
Nat Steel 5s	77⅞	77
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	99	98½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102½	102½
N O T & M inc 5s '35	43½	43½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73½	73½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	79⅞	79
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	95	94½
NYC&HR 4½s N	77¼	76½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	77	77
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	86¼	85¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	100	99⅞
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	43	42½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	65	64½
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	99½	99½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111	111
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	94	94
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	62	62
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	102½	102½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49½	49½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	3¼	3
NY Hel gen 4½s '39	100⅛	100
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100⅞	100⅞
Niag Share 5½s '50	75½	75½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	22	22
Norf & W PC&P 4s '41	92	92
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	25¾	25½
North Am Co 5s '61	88¼	88
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	88	87
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	96	95¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59⅞	59⅞
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	87½	87
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	91	90¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	101
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	105¼	105
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	77¾	77¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	61¼	60
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	100⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103	103
Paramount Public 5½s '50	64½	64½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	33	31
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	93	93
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	75	75
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	41	40
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90⅞	90
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	90	90
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	77	76½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	86¼	86¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	81⅞	81
Penn Railroad 5s '64	92	92
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	[illegible]	95⅞
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	102¾	102½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s	92	92
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	55½	55½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	90¾	90¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	89¾	89¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	97	97
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45	45
Phil Railway 4s '37	19½	19½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100½	100
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	85½	85½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	71	70¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	44	42½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	89¼	89¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	77½	77¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	81	80
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	54	53½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	87	87
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	43½	42¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	33¾	33
StP M&M Mont	90	90
Seabd AL con 6s '45	7⅞	7
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	3	2½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	48⅛	48½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	75	75
Shell Union 5s '47	64½	63½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	65½	63½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	78⅞	76¾
Sinclair Co O col 7s '37	82	81½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97⅞	97
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	102
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¾	102½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	96½	96
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	68	67
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	73	73
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	73½	73¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	85⅞	85⅞
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	57	57
Southern Ry con 5s '94	92	92
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	73¾	73¾
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	48½	48½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103¼	103¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	95
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	31	31
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102	101¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	84	83⅞
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	70⅞	70¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47⅞	47½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30½	29¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102½	102½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92	92
Union Pacific 4s '68	76½	76½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	82¼	81⅞
US Rubber Co 5s '47	53	53
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	87¼	87¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	95	94½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	104	104
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	53	51½
Util Pow& Lt 5½s '47	57½	57
Vanadium 5s '41	66	66
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	2	1½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	101	101
Wabash RR 4½s '78	33	33
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	84	84
Wabash RR 5½s '75	41⅞	41
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	47	47
Warren Bros 6s '41	51½	51
West Shore 4s 2361	82⅞	82
Western Electric 5s '44	101	100¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	53¼	53¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	91¼	91¼
Western Union col 5s '38	100	100
Wheeling & L Erie 4½s '66	58½	58½
Winchester R A 7½s ct	58	58
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	38	38
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	76½	76
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	76	76

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct31	Last Oct30
3½s '47	99.	98.20	99.	98.23
1st 4¼s '47	101.10	100.30	101.2	101.1
4th 4¼s '38	101.13	101.2	101.9	101.2
US 3s '55	92.25	93.3	92.25	92.1
US 3½s '49	93.10	93.4	93.10	93.8
US 3¼s '43 Mar	96.30	96.16	96.30	...
US 3⅜s '43 June	96.28	96.22	96.28	...
US 3⅜s '47	96.28	96.16	96.26	96.12
US 3⅜s '56	99.18	99.2	99.18	99.12
US 4s '54	101.18	101.9	101.14	101.12
US 4¼s '52	105.	104.15	105.	104.10

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	36	35
Akershus 5s '63	60	60
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	24¾	24½
Antioquia 7s C '45	25	25
Antioquia 7s D '45	26	26
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	46½	44
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	54⅛	52
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	54	52
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	55	52¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	54	52
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	54¾	54
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	53	52
Argentine Gov 6s Bay '61	54½	52
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	54	52
Australia 4½s '56	49¼	48½
Australia 5s '55	55	54⅛
Australia 5s '57	55	54¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	56	55
Belgium (King) 6s '55	89½	89⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	95¾	95¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55½	99	90
Belgium (King) 7s '56	99½	99⅛
Bergen (City) 6s '49	90	87
Berlin (City) 6s '58	30	30
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	40	40
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	39	39
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	42½	42½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	36⅛	36⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	9¼	9
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	10	10
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	13½	13⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100½	100⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	[illegible]	28
Brazil (US) 8s '41	32	29
Bremen 7s '35	45	45
Brisbane 5s '57	41½	41
Brisbane 5s '58	42	42
Budapest (City) 6s '62	29⅝	29⅝
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	36	36
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	45	45
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	37	36
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93¼	93
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	81½	81
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94¼	94
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	33	32½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	24¾	20
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	28	28
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	38	37⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	22⅛	22⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	23½	22
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	23	23
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	23⅛	22⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	26	26
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	32¾	32½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	34	32
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	25	26
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	35⅛	35⅛
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	41	40
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	83½	83⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	47	47
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	81	79⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	88½	87¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	77	77
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	43½	43½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	86	86
DutchIE 6s '47	90	90
Finland 5½s '58	55	55
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	55	55
French (Rep) 7½s '41	115¾	115¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	52¾	50
German 7s '40	63¼	62½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	51	49
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	50	49⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	49¼	48¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	50⅛	50⅛
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	38	37⅞
Germ El Pow '53	42⅛	42⅛
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	43	42
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	43½	43½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	45	45
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	39	37½
Greek 6s '68	57¼	57⅛
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	78	77
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	49	48¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	37	37
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	27	27
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	35	35
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	70¾	70¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	89½	89½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	83½	83¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	95½	95¼
Karstadt 6s '43	31	31
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	59	56¼
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	38½	38½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	72½	72½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101	101
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101	100⅞
Medellin 6½s '54	32	29½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	69½	69½
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	27	26¼
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	30½	30½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	101⅞	101⅞
New South Wales 5s '57	52¼	52¼
New South Wales 5s '58	52	52
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101¼	101
North German Lloyd 6s '47	40	40
Norway (King) 5s '63	79¾	79¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	86	86
Nuremberg 6s '52	30	29¼
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	56⅞	56⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	75	72
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	72½	72¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100¼	100
Paris-Lyons-Md int ctm 7s '58	102	102
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	97⅝	96⅛
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	17½	17
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	57	57
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	60	59
Prague (City) 7½s '52	100	100
Prussia 6s '52	32¼	31½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	70	70
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	49	48
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	49	48⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	49⅛	48½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	45	44¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	17	16¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	24½	24
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	15½	15¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	17½	17
Rome (City) 6½s '52	72	72
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	91¼	91¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	70¼	70
Ruhr '53	33	32
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	62	62
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	49½	49½
Ruhr '48	40	40
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	60½	60½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	35¼	34¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	38⅞	38⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	43	43
Saxon State 6½s '46	46	46
Saxon State 7s '45	55	55
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	50	49⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	55	53¾
Silesia Bk 6s '47	33	33
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	30	30
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	56	50
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	92	92
Swiss Government 5½s '46	102	101¾
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	73	73
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	93	92½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	71¾	71½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	72	72
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	62½	62
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	81	80
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	98¼	98
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	89	88½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	34½	34
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	34½	34
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	35	35
Unterelbe 6s '53	39½	36
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	55	55
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	40⅞	39½
Vienna 6s '52	56⅞	56¼
Warsaw 7s '58	41½	40
Wurttemberg 7s '56	46	44½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	77½	77½

Riding the Business Tide Successfully

THAT progress can be made even during times of slower trade and so-called periods of buyers' resistance has been proved time and time again. There are many companies which, so far as earnings are concerned, are unaffected by the decline and may be said to be enjoying good or better business.

Among those that have shown good increases in their net profits in the third quarter of 1931 as compared with the corresponding period of last year are the following: American Hide & Leather Company, Chrysler Corporation, City Ice & Fuel Company, Crosley Radio Company, Household Finance Corporation, International Business Machines Corporation, Monsanto Chemical Works, Mullins Manufacturing Company, National Tile Company, Perfect Circle Company, Telautograph Corporation and William Wrigley Jr. Company.

Gain of Deposits In Postal Savings Is Unprecedented

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The postal savings system has become so popular in the present period of tight money that Walter H. Brown, Postmaster-General will renew with added force his plea to Congress to raise the limit on a depositor's balance from $2500 to $5000.

Post-office officials do not want to herald the merits of postal savings too loudly, lest such publicity draw the public's confidence away from the banking systems of the country. They see in the recent tremendous jump in postal savings, however, an aid to efforts for keeping money in circulation. Encouragement of postal savings, they believe, will take money out of mattresses and other hiding places rather than out of savings banks.

Money is kept in circulation when it is deposited in postal savings, for it is immediately redeposited in sound local banks. Most of the deposits are said by officials to be made by persons who otherwise would simply hoard the money, after having withdrawn it from banks.

Statistics show that while savings bank deposits have continued to swell enormously, they have not increased so rapidly as postal savings. On Oct. 1, postal savings had reached the unprecedented total of $460,000,000, representing a jump of $45,000,000 in September alone. Every state showed a gain that month except Florida. The total for the country on June 30, 1929, was $153,000,000. The year just passed showed an extraordinary gain of $200,000,000, an increase of more than the total of deposits two years before.

If the deposit limit were not set at $2500, much more would have been put into these savings, officials believe. The limit when the system came into existence in 1910 was $100. Gradually it has been raised to $1000, and then to $2500, but efforts to set the maximum above that have thus far been unsuccessful.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½%	2½%
Commercial paper	4 @4½	4
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	3 @4	3 @4
Four to six months	3½@4½	3½@4½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	30¾c	30⅝c
Bar silver in London	18⅛d	17 11/16d
Bar gold in London	107s 6d	107s 3d

Acceptance Market

30 days	3½@3¼
60 days	3½@3¼
90 days	3½@3¼
4 months	3¾@3½
5 months	4½@4¼
6 months	4½@4¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	8%
Boston	3½	Budapest	9
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	4	Helsingfors	8
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	4	Prague	6½
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	9½
Athens	11	Rome	7
Berlin	8	Tokyo	5.84
Berne	2	Stockholm	6
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.82½	$3.86	$4.8665
Cables	3.83	3.86½	4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0393¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394	.1392	.139
Italy—lira	.0515	.0515	.0526
Germany—mark	.2370	.2365	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1360	.1385	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2165	.2170	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0200	.0200	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4035	.4037	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2165	.2160	.268
Poland—zloty	.1135	.1135	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0352	.0352	1.0805
Roumania—leu	.0060	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0889	.0890	.193
Sweden—krona	.2228	.2240	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1949	.1950	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0178	.0178	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2505	.2562½	
Shanghai—tael	.3237½	.3250	*
India—rupee	.2900	.2925	.3650
Japan—yen	.4900	.4895	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4937½	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol.	.4525	.4575	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2340	.2340	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0630	.0625	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9963	.9963	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4275	.4050	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.8950	.9000	1.00

*Par unsettled.

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO.

South Porto Rico Sugar Company reports for the year ended Sept. 30 net earnings of $1,294,022 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent, after dividends on the 8 per cent preferred, to $1.20 a share on 745,734 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,512,356, or $1.49 a common share, a year before.

BELGIAN GOLD STOCKS GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31—Gold stocks of the National Bank of Belgium continue to increase. On Oct. 17 they had reached a total of approximately 12,800,000,000 francs, giving a proportion of gold to currency of 66.07 per cent.

Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., Strengthening Its Finances

In Last Year Eliminates $5,500,000 Debt, Reduces Inventory by Almost $4,000,000, Increases Cash by $1,185,000—Stable Earning Power

By G. R. ERICSON
Article 134 in the Series

Pillsbury has been a household name all over the United States for generations. Succeeding a company originally established in 1872, the Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., is today the second largest independent miller in the country and one of the largest in the world. It has a very well established business noted for its steadiness, and its conservative management is making laudable progress in strengthening its financial position.

Earnings have shown marked stability in the last five years and the $2 dividend on the common stock in that period has been covered better than twice over. The preferred stock has been entirely eliminated, and working capital enlarged substantially, especially in the last year. Betterment in the general business situation will undoubtedly find reflection in the company's profit margin.

Pillsbury Flour Mills has widespread facilities for grain buying, milling and selling. Plant expansion, which has absorbed about $7,500,000 in the last five years, has strengthened the company's position over a wide territory. It is now adequately situated, with production and distribution agencies in important marketing and wheat-growing sections. Its physical properties are located close to the source of raw materials, and it has a chain of branch warehouses and sales offices located in the principal cities of the country.

Well-Known Food Products

The company's products include the well-known Pillsbury's Best Flour, Pillsbury's Wheat Bran, Pillsbury's Farina, Pillsbury's Pancake Flour and other packaged wheat products, such as cereal food specialties and feeds. Most of the flour sales are made to large users, such as bakeries, chain stores, pastry makers, jobbers, etc., and this tends to keep volume distributed fairly constant. The comparatively recent entry into the breakfast food or packaged cereal market has been of increasing importance, since prices there are more stable and the percentage of profit better.

During the last year or two it might be supposed that flour makers would find it difficult if not impossible to make money, with wheat prices showing wild gyrations and Farm Board operations making it impossible to judge as to actual supply and demand. But Pillsbury Flour, along with other units in the industry, protects itself against such vicissitudes by hedging on contracts. It buys and sells futures and so becomes immune to fluctuations in price, thus preventing losses on inventory. In this way milling companies are better situated than those in other industries where hedging is impossible and where reserves must be set up to take care of possible inventory loss.

The company owns through the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. of Minnesota 12 modern flour mills, six at Minneapolis, one at Anoka, Minn., one at Atchison, Kan., one at Enid, Okla., one at Springfield, Ill., one at Astoria, Ore., and one at Buffalo, N. Y. It has two elevators at Minneapolis and various warehouses, power plants, machine shops, etc.

The daily flour milling capacity is 45,000 barrels and the elevator capacity is close to 16,000,000 bushels.

The expenditure of about $7,500,000 in the last five years for expansion has not resulted in any increase in debt or stock, since the money was all taken out of surplus earnings. The Astoria Milling Company on the Pacific coast was bought in 1929, increasing milling capacity by 4500 barrels daily. Besides serving the West, this company has an extensive trade with the Orient.

A 3500-barrel mill and a 2,500,000-bushel concrete elevator were finished at Enid, Okla. The $1,000,000 plant at Springfield, Ill., was completed, additions and improvements were made to the mill at Atchison, Kan., and a concrete grain storage elevator with capacity of 2,500,000 bushels was finished at Wichita, Kan.

Steady Earning Power

Earnings fell off somewhat in the last fiscal year, despite increased tonnage sales. Net income for the June 30, 1931, fiscal year of $1,979,399 was equal to $3.60 on the 549,225 shares of stock. This was a decline of 11 per cent from the net of $2,225,198 or $4.05 a share in the 1930 fiscal year, and compares with the peak 1929 year when $2,814,564 was earned, or $5.12 a share on the common. Net profits have averaged over $2,000,000 in the last seven years, or about $3.60 a share on the current outstanding stock.

A pronounced improvement was made in the financial position in the last fiscal year. Notes and loans payable of $5,545,400 were entirely eliminated, inventories were reduced to $4,494,942 from $8,348,658, while cash or equivalent was increased $1,185,700. This change is pictured in a ratio of current assets to liabilities of seven to one, compared with a two-to-one ratio the year before. Working capital now stands at $8,563,000, a gain during the 12 months of about $1,850,000.

There is a subsidiary funded debt of $7,135,700 due in 1943. Preferred stock was converted into common or retired by Feb. 1, 1929. Of 1,000,000 shares of common authorized, 549,225 are now outstanding, and on these a dividend of $2 annually is being paid. Prior to the second quarter of 1929, the rate was $1.60. Extras of 50 cents were paid in 1928 and 1929.

The high for the stock this year has been 37 and the low 20¼. At current prices of around 25, the yield is 8 per cent.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
†250 Alum Co Am	82	80½	81¼
37 Am C Pow A	4¼	3	3
16 Am Corp	4¼	1¼	1¼
15 Am Cyan B	5	5	5
10 Am & Fgn P war	8½	7¾	8⅛
10 Am Founders	1½	1⅜	1⅜
2 Am Gas & El	44½	44¼	44¼
2 Am Light & T	26½	25¾	26¼
3 Am Nat Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
29 Am Sup Power	6½	6¼	6½
10 Am Ut&Ut B vtc	½	½	½
1 Am Yvette	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Anglo-Chi Nit	⅛	½	½
56 Appalach Gas	1¾	1	1¼
4 Appal Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Ark Nat Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
11 Ark Nat Gas A	2¾	2⅝	2¾
5 As El Ind	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
7 As G & El A	6½	6⅛	6½
5 As G&E war	¼	¼	¼
2 Atlas Util	5	5	5
5 Atlas Util war	1½	1½	1½
B			
†25 Ben Ind Loan	24½	24½	24½
1 Blue Ridge	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5 Blue Ridge cv pf	23¼	23	23
1 Buf N & E P pf	24	24	24
4 Burco	3⅜	3¼	3¼
C			
99 CAM Co vtc	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
1 Can Marc Wirel	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Cent Pum S A	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 Cent St El	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
7 Cent St El pf xw	2¼	2	2¼
1 Cent W Pub Ser A	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
†25 Chain Strs Dev	145¾	145¾	145¾
83 Cities Service	7⅝	7¼	7½
2 Colum O & G vtc	2	2	2
4 Comwlth & So war	⅞	⅞	⅞
13 Cons Cop Min	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1 Cons G Ut B vtc	4	4	4
†25 Cont Shar cvt pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
†50 Cont Shares pf B	7½	7½	7½
4 Cord Corp	7	6⅞	6⅞
2 Corp Sec Chi	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Corroon & Rey	2	2	2
6 Creole Pet	2	2	2
4 Cresson Gold	1-16	1-16	1-16
†50 Cumb Pipe L	26½	26½	26½
3 Cusi Mex	1-16	1-16	1-16
D			
1 Daarby Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Dayton Airpl	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Decca Record	¾	¾	¾
10 Deere & Co	14½	14	14½
1 De Forest	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Derby Oil	2½	2⅜	2⅜
3 Driver Harris	9½	9¼	9½
1 Durant Mot	1	1	1
E			
1 Eisler Elec	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
169 El Bond & Sh	20⅝	19¾	19⅞
1 El Bond & Sh pr	80	80	80
3 El Bo & Sh 5 pf	64⅝	64	64⅝
1 El Pow As	9½	9½	9½
1 El Pow As A	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 El P & L opt war	9	8¼	8¼
217 El P & L rts	1⅜	⅞	⅞
5 Europ El A	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
F			
3 Ford M Can A	13	13	13
23 Ford Mot Ltd	8¾	8¼	8¾
1 Fox Theatre A	1¼	1¼	1¼
G			
4 Gen El ltd ret	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
1 Gen G&E cv pf B	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2 Gen Th Eq cv pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Gen Wat Wks	2	2	2
2 Globe Underwr	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
15 Goldman Sachs	3	2⅞	2⅞
34 Gulf Oil Pa	51¼	49½	50½
H			
3 Holling Gold	5½	5½	5½
1 Hudson Bay M&S	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3 Humble Oil	52	52	52
4 Hygrade Fd	4	3¾	4
I			
4 Imp Oil Can	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Imp Oil Can reg	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Ind Pipe Line	8½	8½	8½
4 Insull Util	12½	12½	12½
†150 Insull Ut 2 pf	46	44¾	46
16 Internat Pet	10¼	10⅛	10¼
4 Inter Util B	2⅜	2½	2⅜
4 Inter Util pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Ital Super deb rt	¾	¾	¾
K			
1 Kleinert	3½	3½	3½
1 Kolster Brandes	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
L			
13 Lakey Fdy	2	1⅞	2
1 Lefcourt Real	5	5	5
5 Lone Star Gas	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛
1 Long Is Lt	24½	24½	24½
†10 Long Is L pf	104½	104½	104½
4 Louis L & E	⅝	⅝	⅝
M			
2 Massey Harris Ltd	3	3	3
2 Michigan G&O	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 MidWSUt (10%f)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8 MidWUtil (8%f)	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛
3 Mo Kans P L	2⅛	2	2⅛
1 MonWestPennPS pf	18	18	18
†96 Moore Drop Forge A	15	15	15
1 Mount Prod (1)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
N			
4 Nat Am Co	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4 Nat Fam Strs	⅜	¼	⅜
21 Nat Fuel G (1)	13	13	13
2 Nat Investors	3	3	3
1 Nat Service	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13 NatSTSecA (.60a)	3⅞	3½	3⅞
†20 N E Pow pf	60	59¾	59¾
3 Newmont Min	17⅛	16	17⅛
1 Niag Hud Pow	7⅞	7¾	7¾
2 Niag Hud A war	1	1	1
1 Niag Shares Md	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 Nitrate B	½	½	½
7 Nor Am Av A war	⅜	⅛	⅛
1 Nor Europ Oil	7-16	7-16	7-16
*7 Northw Eng	7	7	7
O			
1 Ohio Cop	3-16	3-16	3-16
2 Ohio Oil pf	80¼	80	80
P			
11 Pac West Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Pendem Oil	3-16	3-16	3-16
8 Pantepec Oil	1	⅞	1
1 Parker Rust-Pr	48¼	48¼	48¼
5 Pennroad	4⅛	4	4
1 Phoenix Sec	¾	¾	¾
36 Pilot Radio A	2⅛	2	2
3 Plymouth O	8⅞	8¼	8⅞
1 Pratt & Lam	28½	28½	28½
1 Pub Ut Hold xw	1¼	1¼	1¼
R			
1 Reiter Post	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Rep Gas	2¼	1⅞	2¼
1 Rockl L & P	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Rossia Intl	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
S			
50 St Anth Gold	1-16	1-16	1-16
10 St Regis Pap	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
6 Salt-Cr Prod	4½	4	4½
1 Segal Lock (½r)	3½	3½	3½
23 Selected Indus	1½	1⅜	1½
2 Shattuck Denn	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
†70 Singer Mfg (16G)	176	175	176
†170 Smith A O (2)	63	58	58
3 So Penn Oil (1)	14⅛	14¼	14¼
4 South Pipe (2)	12	12	12
2 Southland Roy (.20)	4¼	4¼	4¼
36 St Oil Ind (1)	21⅛	20½	21⅛
13 St Oil Ky (1.60)	16⅛	15¾	16⅛
†100 St Oil Ohio (2½)	39	38	39
1 Stutz Mot Am	14	14	14
1 Swift & Co	22½	22½	22½
T			
4 Teck Hugh G	5	4⅞	5
†25 Torrington Co of Me	30	30	30
4 Trans Lux	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
U			
4 Ungerleider Fin	29	27	29
2 Union Gas Can	6	6	6
2 Union Oil	15	14⅞	15
1 Unit Carr Fast	4½	4½	4½
26 Unit Founders	3⅛	2⅞	3
17 United Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼
6 Unit Gas war	1	1	1
4 Unit Gas pf	56	54	54
3 Un Lt & Pow A	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛
1 Un Lt & P B	30	30	30
1 Un Lt & P cv pf	60½	60½	60½
1 U S Elec Pow	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1 U S El Pow war	⅝	⅝	⅝
5 Unit Verde	5¼	5	5¼
†150 Utility Equities pf	50	49⅞	50
10 Util Pow & Lt	5	4½	5
1 Util ⅞Ind pf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
W			
†50 West Pow pf	96	96	96
Y			
8 Y Oil & Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
1 Ala Pow 5s '68	98½	98½	98½
1 Ala Pow 4½s '67	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
3 Am Cmw P 5½s '53	28	26⅛	26¼
5 Am Comw P 6s '40	32⅞	32	32
6 Am G & E 5s 2028	89	88½	88½
1 Am G&P 6s '39	80	80	80
2 Am G&P 6s '53	49	49	49
8 Am P&L 6s 2016	85½	84⅞	85½
1 Am Roll M 4½s '33	87	87	87
5 Appalach Gas 6s '45	17½	16⅞	16⅞
1 Appalach G 6s '45B	16½	16½	16½
5 Appalach P 5s '56	94	94	94
2 Ark P&Lt 5s '56	88	88	88
4 Asso G&E5½s'38m ct	41⅞	40⅝	41⅞
9 Asso G & E 5s '50	47¼	46⅞	47¼
1 Asso G & E 5½s '77	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
5 Asso G & E 5s '68	48¼	48	48
10 Asso G&E 4½s'49C	42¼	41⅛	41⅛
8 Asso T&T5½s'35A	74	73⅞	74
1 Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	94	94	94
12 Bell Tel Can 5s '57 B	93¾	93½	93¾
3 Bel Tel Ca n5s '60 C	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
1 Bost Con Gas 5s'47	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4 Can Nat R E7s'35E	100⅛	100	100
24 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	82⅞	82½	82⅞
3 Cap Ad 5s '53 A ww	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Caro P & L 5s '56	95	95	95
2 Cent Ill PS 4½s'51H	77	77¼	77
9 Cent Ill P S 4½s'67F	78	77⅞	78
11 Cent P & L 5s '56	76	75⅛	75½
27 Cent Pub Srv 5½s'49	35¼	34⅞	35
7 Cent St El 5½s '54	46⅞	46	46⅞
18 Cent St El 5s '48	42	40	42
5 Cent St P&L 5½s'53	56½	56	56
2 Chic Dist E 4½s'70A	74	73	73
2 Chic Ry cod 5s '27	50¼	50⅛	50¼
4 Cities Ser 5s '66	51⅝	51⅜	51½
40 Cities Ser 5s '50	53	51¾	53
5 Cities S Gas 5½s '42	52	51¼	52
1 Cities S G P 6s '43	59¼	59¼	59¼
10 Cities S P 5½s '52	63	62¼	63
3 Clev El Ill 5s'61 B	104⅝	104½	104½
5 Cleve Serm 6s '41	40	40	40
5 Comwlth Ed 4½s'56C	96	95⅞	96
3 Comwlth Ed 4½s'57D	93⅞	93⅞	93¾
31 Comwlth Ed 4s'81F	82¾	82⅝	82⅞
1 Cons Gas Balt 4s'81	89	89	89
3 Cont G&El 5s'58 A	66¼	66	66¼
4 Cont Oil 5½s'37	83¼	83¼	83¼
4 Det Int Brdg 6½s'52	9	9	9
1 Dix G Gs 6½'37Aww	60	60	60
5 Duquesne Gas 6s'45	8	8	8
5 East Ut Inv 5s'54 A	36¼	35¾	35¾
8 Ed Elec Ill 5s'33	100⅛	100½	100½
5 Ed Elec Ill 4s'32	99½	99½	99½
1 El Pas N G 6½'43 ww	77	77	77
17 Elec Pw&Lt 5s 2030	63½	62⅝	63½
1 Emp Dist El 5s'52	73½	73½	73½
2 Fed Water 5½s '54	43¼	42¼	43¼
3 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	18½	18½	18½
15 Fla Pw&Lt 5s '54	74⅞	74	74⅞
1 Gary E&G 5s '34 A	88	88	88
1 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
1 Gatineau Pw 6 '41 B	62½	62½	62½
10 Gen Mot 5s '32	100	100	100
3 Gen Mot 5s '33	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Gen Pub Util 6s½ '56	42½	42	42½
2 Gen Pub Util 6s '31	49	49	49
6 Geo Pow 5s '67	90½	90	90
1 Gillette 5s '40	84½	84½	84½
2 Guan Inv 5s 48 A	47	47	47
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 47	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 37	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 37	98⅛	98	98
3 Gulf St Ut 5s 56 A	88½	88½	88½
3 Hood Rub 7s 36	49	49	49
15 Houst G Gas 6s 43A	49	48½	49
3 Houst L&P 4½s E81	86½	86	86
1 Houst L&P 5s A 53	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 Hudson Bay 6s 35	60	59½	60
9 Hygrade Fds 6s 49A	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Idaho Pow 5s '47	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
3 Ill Pw & Lt 5s '56 C	83	83	83
1 Ind & Mich 5s '57	100½	100½	100½
4 Indpls P&L 5s '57 A	95⅞	95¼	95⅞
50 Insull Ut Inv 6s '40 B	55	54½	55
5 Int P S 6½s '55 C	78¼	78¼	78¼
24 Int P S 6½s '54b	92½	92	92½
5 Int Salt 5s '51	82	82	82
2 Int Sec Am 5s '57	55	54⅝	54⅝
7 Int Pow 6s '52	59⅞	56⅛	58⅞
2 Int Pow 5s '57	74	74	74
6 Jer C P&L 5s '47 B	99	98⅞	99
2 Kan Pow 5s '47 A	88½	88½	88½
1 Kop Gas & C 5½s '50	91	91	91
1 Kresge 5s '45 DC	94½	94½	94½
1 Mass Gas 5s '55	99	99	99
1 Mass Gas 5s '55	91½	91½	91½
6 Metro Ed 4s '71	80	80	80
4 Mid W Util 5s '35	75⅞	75½	75⅞
3 Mid Sts P 6½s '45 A	29¼	29⅛	29¼
1 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	78½	78½	78½
1 Minn P & L 4½s '78	84	[illegible]	84¾
2 Miss R Fuel 6 '44ww	89¼	89¼	89¼
8 Miss P&LtC 5 '57	81¼	80	81¼
15 Monong WP5½s '53 B	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
7 Mont LH&P 5 '51A	89¼	88½	89¼
2 Mun SS L 6½ '37ww	10	10	10
5 Narragansett 5s '57	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
6 Nat P&Lt 5s 2030 B	68½	67⅞	67⅞
14 Nat Pub Serv 5s'78	47	46⅝	46¾
1 Nebr Pow 6s A 2022	98	98	98
3 Nebr Pow 4½s'81	90½	90⅛	90½
4 Nevada Cal El 5s'56	81	80¼	81
6 N E G&E 5s '50	70½	69	69
12 NE Pow 5½s '54	72¼	72	72¼
11 N E Pow 5s '48	65¼	64¾	64¾
3 New Orl P S 4½s'35	86¾	85	86¾
1 Nor Oh P&Lt 5½s'51	96½	96½	96½
1 Nor Oh Tr & Lt 5s'56	95	95	95
7 Nor State P 4½s'61	91	90½	91
7 Oklahoma G&E 5s'50	91⅛	91¼	91⅛
18 Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	92½	91⅞	92½
3 Pac G&E 5½s'52 C	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
2 PennCenP&L4½s'77	84¾	84¾	84¾
3 PeopLt&P5s'79ww	14½	14	14½
1 PhilaElPow5½s'72	102	102	102
2 PotomacEdis5s'56E	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 PowerCorpNY5½s'47	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 PbSerNIl4½s'81F	90½	90	90½
1 PbSerOkla5s'57D	88	88	88
2 PugSdP&L5½s'49	88½	88	88
1 PugSoP&L5s'50C	83½	83½	83½
5 PugSoP&L4½s'50D	74⅝	74½	74½
5 QueensBGas5½s'52A	95	95	95
3 Rep Gas 6s '45 A	43	43	43
1 RochCentPow5s'53	39	39	39
8 SafHarWat 4½s'79	91	90¾	91
2 ShawW&P 5s'70C	88	88	88
2 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	85	84	84
8 So Cal Ed 5s '51	100½	100	100½
9 So Cal Ed 5s '52	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 So Cal Gas 5s '37	90	90	90
1 SoNatGas 6s'44xp	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 So'west G&E 5s '57 A	80	79	80
1 StdG&E 6s'35conv	90½	90½	90½
1 Std G&E 6s '51	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
21 Std P&Lt 6s '57	75⅞	74¾	75⅞
1 Std G&E 6s '66	79	79	79
1 Superpow Ill 4½s '70	73¾	73¾	73¾
6 Swift & Co 5s '40	95½	95½	95½
1 Swift & Co 5s '44	101½	101½	101½
3 Tex City Gas 5s '48	45	44¾	45
1 Tex El Serv 5s '60	87½	87½	87½
8 Tri Util 5s '79	5½	5¼	5¼
6 Union Gulf C 5s'50	94¾	94½	94¾
5 Unit Am Inv 5s '48A	75	75	75
5 Un Lt & Ry 5½s '52	65	65	65
2 Un Lt&Ry 6s '52 A	96¾	96¼	96¾
240 Van Sweringen 6s'35	50⅞	50⅛	50¼
1 Waldorf Act 7s '54	36½	36½	36½
2 Wash Wat Pwr 5s'60	98	98	98
4 West Pa 5s 2030	69½	69½	69½
1 West Tx Ut 5s '57A	67½	67½	67½

FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	Last
9 Bue Air Prv 7½s'47	44	42	44
2 Bue Air Prv 7s '52	38	38	38
2 Bue Air Prv 7s '52	38	38	38
2 Cauca Val 7s '48	26	26	26
16 Ct Bk Ger 6s'51B	38	38	38
4 Chile Mtg B 6s '31	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
6 Ger Cons M 7s '47	38¾	38¾	38¾
12 Ger Cons M 6s '47	33¾	32	33
4 Gesfurel 6s '53 xw	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Hamburg El 7s '35	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
7 It S Pow 6s'63 A xw	50	50	50
45 Medellin Col 7s'51	48	45	48
2 Mendoza Pr 7½s'51	37¾	37¾	37¾
12 Ruhr Gas 6½s'53 A	42	41¼	41¼
9 Saxon Pub Wk 5s '32	50	49⅞	50
5 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
5 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
2 Terni Elec 6½s '53	60	60	60
10 Un Indust 6½s '41	39	37⅝	37⅝

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. aPlus extra. bPlus 10% in stock. ePaid last year. fPayable in stock. gPartly extra. hPlus 5% in stock. kPaid so far this year. jPartly stock. rCash or stock.

REPORT ON FARM PRICES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Farm prices of agricultural products as a group declined to an index of 68 per cent of the pre-war level on Oct. 15 from 72 per cent a month previous and from 106 per cent a year previous, according to the Department of Agriculture. The department adds that "gains the last few weeks in prices of farm products, notably cotton and wheat, did not occur early enough to be reflected in this report." The obvious deduction from this is that if the index were to be measured at the present time it would show an upturn.

COTTON EXPORTS INCREASE

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 330,000 bales this week, compared with 182,000 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports during the season to date are 1,644,000 bales, compared with 2,169,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS GAINS

Business conditions in New England continue to be more favorable than those for the rest of the country, even though conditions in New England are considerably below normal, the National Shawmut Bank points out in its monthly "Summary of New England Business" just issued.

CONNECTICUT BANK MERGER

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—Charles E. Hoyt, secretary-treasurer of the South Norwalk Trust Company, today announced that the South Norwalk Trust Company had purchased the Peoples Trust Company, also of this city.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Consols for money today were 56¼; De Beers, 3, and Rand Mines, 2¾. Money was 4½ per cent; discount rates—short bills, 5½-¾ per cent; and three months bills 5½-⅝ per cent.

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BUSINESS SENTIMENT SHOWING A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT LATELY

While current trends in business activity, and in commodity prices, still fail to show any marked improvement in the present situation, or in the immediate outlook, a number of constructive developments in recent weeks have resulted in a decidedly more favorable business sentiment, states the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in the current issue of the Guaranty Survey.

"Among these, the most conspicuous are the organization of the National Credit Corporation in pursuance of President Hoover's plan for a nation-wide credit pool to release nonliquid bank assets, the American visit of Premier Laval of France, and the increasing strength of security prices," the Survey continues.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.70	6.74	6.63	6.64	—.01
January	6.79	6.81	6.70	6.72	+.01
March	6.93	6.96	6.88	6.87	—.02
May	7.12	7.15	7.05	7.06	—.03
July	7.30	7.34	7.24	7.24	—.03

Spots 6.70, unchanged. Tone at close barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.79	6.85	6.73	6.74	
January	6.86	6.89	6.81	6.81	
March	7.02	7.05	6.95	6.95	
May	7.23	7.26	7.14	7.14	—.05
July	7.40	7.43	7.33	7.33	+.02

Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.70	6.75	6.63	6.64	—.01
January	6.77	6.82	6.72	6.72	—.01
March	6.93	6.96	6.84	6.85	—.03
May	7.12	7.15	7.03	7.05	
July	7.30	7.34	7.25	7.27	+.02

Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	4.77	4.79	4.77	4.80b	+.04
December	4.69	4.75	4.69	4.75	+.10
January	4.71	4.77	4.70	4.76	+.10
March	4.77	4.83	4.75	4.82	+.10
May	4.84	4.88	4.82	4.88	+.10
July	4.90	4.93	4.88	4.93	+.09

Spots 5.05, up 6 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales 8200; (American) 8200.

b Bid.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
November	67.00b	68.00	....
December	67.00b	68.00	....
January	67.50b	67.50	—.50
February	67.00b	67.50	—.50
March	67.00b	67.50	—.50
April	67.00b	67.50	—.50

b Bid. Tone at close quiet.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.59⅞	.61⅜	.59⅞	.61⅛	+2⅛
March	.64¼	.65⅝	.63¾	.64⅞	+1⅞
May	.65	.66⅝	.64⅞	.66	+1⅞
Corn					
December	.40⅞	.41½	.40¾	.41⅛	+ ¾
March	.44⅛	.44⅝	.43¾	.44	+ ¾
May	.46	.46⅝	.45¾	.46⅛	+ ⅞
Oats					
December	.25	.25⅝	.25⅞	.25⅜	+ ⅜
May	.28	.28⅜	.27⅞	.28b	+ ⅛
Lard					
October	8.35b	8.65	8.10	8.65	+33
December	6.27	6.35	6.25		
January	6.05	6.25	6.05		

CONS. GAS OF BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31—Consolidated Gas of Baltimore reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income of $1,422,781 after taxes, depreciation and charges, compared with $1,457,886 in the third quarter of 1930. Nine months' net income was $5,263,794, compared with $5,246,200 in the first nine months of 1930.

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT

Puget Sound Power & Light Company reports for September balance after taxes, but before depreciation, of $576,186, compared with $551,884 in September, 1930. Twelve months' balance after taxes and charges, but before depreciation, was $4,106,181, compared with $4,441,396.

WILCOX-RICH CORP.

Wilcox-Rich Corporation, a subsidiary of Eaton Axle & Spring Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 reports a deficit of $418,315 after taxes, charges and dividend requirements on class A shares, compared with a deficit of $8593 for the like period of 1930.

AMERICAN UTILITIES & GENERAL

American Utilities & General Corporation reports for the September quarter net loss of $4642. Loss on securities sold during the quarter was $5351. Balance sheet as of Sept. 30, 1931, shows total assets of $10,642,468, of which investments at cost amounted to $10,306,830. Market or fair value of investments was $9,018,370.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE

National Public Service Company reports for the September quarter profit of $1,583,682 after charges but before depreciation, compared with $1,284,569 in the September, 1930, quarter. Twelve months' profit was $5,971,343, compared with $6,664,161 in the previous 12 months.

EDUCATIONAL

Encouraging the Twinkle

By ROBIN ENGLAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
North Exeter, England

IF WE suppose that all worldly knowledge be represented by a line 1000 miles long, we might expect, optimistically, that the cleverest person living has nearly completed the first inch, and so we come to the conclusion, somewhat reluctantly perhaps, that the amount of knowledge that a child can obtain during its school life is so minute that it matters not a great deal exactly what this tiny atom is.

Up jump all the specialists claiming one by one with sound, convincing argument and apparent proof, that their subjects are not only essential but are the ones that will confer the greatest benefit on the children and which will furnish scope for teaching all that it is desirable and possible to teach in schools.

This is true—possibly. At least it is no more untrue than any statement to the contrary would be. But in point of fact it is not the subject, but the specialist's enthusiasm, skill, experience, insight, love of his subject and the desire to pass on his joy in it that win the success. Then does it matter what is taught? Yes, a great deal, but the subjects of geography, history, chemistry, languages, art and so forth are not the "what" that ought to be taught, but are the means of cultivating the "what" in the same way as pianos, violins, flutes and voices are not music, but are necessary first for the cultivation of and then for the expression of music.

Whats and Whatages

These "whats" are innumerable and it is proposed to talk of just one of them, namely, the child's realization of his own individuality, giving him power to think independently and to withstand the sweeping influences of mass production that are now so rife in work and play. One example will suffice to show the need of some individual protective training. An enterprising business concern devised novel means of advertising, the main feature of all the plans being to use the children to advertise the goods. Whatever the attraction, there was the inevitable "instructor"—loud-voiced, untiring and undiscourageable. The writer has seen well-behaved, quiet, even shy children rounded up into a crowd, enticed to sing, encouraged to sing louder, exhorted to shout and finally swept off their feet in yelling hysterically for a product of which they knew and cared nothing at all. The next time they went to school they were asked, "Did you enjoy that song?" "Yes." "Shall we sing it now?" A doubtful "Yes" and "No." If you were left alone working in the garden would you enjoy jumping about, waving your hat and yelling out what you have just been taught? No. Such things have no attraction unless there is a crowd—and a leader—and a mob—and a riot.

Crowd or Individuals

In schools children are necessarily in crowds and though much is said by those in authority about individual methods, and books are specially written for individual work, it always has and always will depend on the work of the teacher as to whether the children are handled as a "crowd" or known, guided, controlled, taught and loved as individuals.

Some years ago when a teacher was newly appointed to a school, he found the children clean, quiet, respectful, well behaved, but oh so serious, so glum! When speaking, their faces were unlit, their eyes never sparkled with the joy of life, they did not smile at 9 when they said, "Good morning, Sir," nor even at 4 when they said, "Good night, Sir." This state of affairs would never do, so the new teacher set about discovering how to cheer them up, and what would bring that missing twinkle to their eyes, and he dared to try to cultivate a sense of humor.

Humor is difficult to define, it is sometimes difficult to express. It is entirely unorthodox as a school subject and must not appear in the curriculum or on the time-table—but it creeps in, becomes established and forms one of the foundations, part of the "whatage" of that invaluable and elusive something which is known as "the school spirit." It needs skillful and delicate handling, and the teacher who tries it needs the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job. There is also required the sort of discipline that will allow the teacher to get down (or is it up?) with the children during the momentary banishment of everything scholastic, and will restore normal school atmosphere immediately afterward. The writer has seen an inexperienced teacher try it. Don't!

Surprise Packages

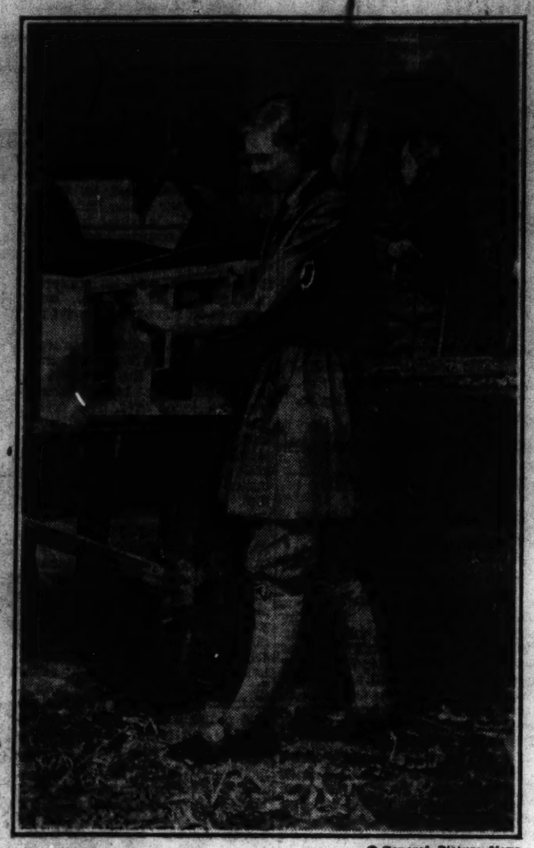
It was found by careful observation at the beginning of the experiment that the greatest amusement was caused by (1) Stories of physical disaster, such as people slipping on orange peel and those regrettable incidents prompted by a desire to inflict discomfort, and known as "practical jokes"; (2) Defiance of authority—as when a boy cheeks his father, teacher or the policeman; (3) Exaggerations, generally physical, such as people with noses a foot long and (4) Ridiculous names like Mr. Vinegar and Tommy Eatwell.

Gradually a change was made. During lessons opportunities of mixing words, using "Spoonerisms," making puns, were never missed. History, very serious and sober history, was occasionally allowed to drift into funny stories which were abruptly stopped as soon as the children's faces showed that they had spotted the side-tracking. To foolish questions were given more foolish answers, always with perfectly serious mien on the part of the teacher, and no explanations followed. Simple descriptions like "as thin as a match with the wood scraped off" and "about the size of a knob of coal" were often accepted quite seriously until minds became alert enough always to be examining the statements made to see if they were really serious or contained some partially hidden fun that it was a pity to miss through lack of searching.

Stories soon began to come from the children, and here the utmost discretion was necessary, for it can be imagined that the source of these stories was not always a guarantee of high quality. But with ever-diminishing frequency came useless or undesirable stories which were quietly dismissed as being unworthy of even comment.

Sometimes stories were told quite formally. At first all the class laughed—they had to (they thought) when "Master" made a joke. This was corrected by following a new rule, "Don't laugh unless you really think there is something worth laughing at." The observance of this rule often meant 75 per cent straight faces, but also 75 per cent active minds searching diligently for that which caused the 25 per cent to gurgle with enjoyment. One boy with a very keen sense of humor has been known to bury his head in his arms and quietly shake with laughter—the first indication to the rest of the class that anything worth listening to had been said.

After some years of this treatment the percentage of children which now sees the joke varies from 100 per cent to nil, and is not this ideal? Is it not probable that the simple rule, "Don't laugh unless you really think there is something worth laughing at" will develop into "Don't shout unless you really think there is something worth shouting about," and "Don't follow unless you know there is something really worth following"—in short, that individual, critical balanced listening, with its resultant right decisions will replace the blind, excited following of misleaders? Is it not possible that the systematic use of such an unusual subject as humor might lead to great future advantage, as did the unusual wall that the Irishman built, which was four feet high and six feet wide, saying that all walls fall down sooner or later and when his fell down it would be higher than it was before.



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They make step-ladders, wheel-barrows, poultry coops and other agricultural objects. This is part of their training, which is intended to qualify them to manage their own farms. Daughters of the professional classes have also been attracted to this school, which is at Studley Castle, near Redditch, Warwick. It was founded by Frances, Countess of Warwick, as a pioneer movement to provide careers for girls of the land.

Kentucky Considers Its School Affairs

II—The State Organization

This series is an effort to present those facts respecting school conditions in Kentucky that will help the world to take an intelligent attitude, and, if possible, a cooperative one, toward the educational problems within this State. Stories written by persons on the outside have so many times proved unsatisfactory that these articles were sought from within.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Louisville, Ky.

THE keystone in any arch, it is apparent, if the whole structure is to remain firm and permanent, must be of enduring quality. More than to any other branch of governmental activity, it would seem, this metaphor applies to the business of public education. Obviously there must be a quality of steadfastness about educational methods and policies if results of permanent good are to be obtained. And the keystone of the arch of public education is the state organization.

Many component parts go to make up this arch of education. On the one side there are the school buildings and the teachers and the local organization, and on the other, the state and county tax money and the public support of the school system. Neither side can function alone; the State Department of Education is the keystone which makes of the two sections a harmonious whole. If this keystone is removed every few years and another of different size or quality set in its place, the strength and usefulness of the arch must certainly be impaired.

Consecutive Leadership Needed

Possibly here lies Kentucky's chief educational trouble. The absence of trained and consecutive leadership makes for chaos. Reorganization of the state executive authority should be the first step of reform.

Kentucky's schools are organized as a single system and over them preside a state board of education and a superintendent of public instruction. Besides the superintendent, the other members of the board are the Attorney-General and the Secretary of State. All three are elected quadrennially by the people, being nominated by a political party and expected to be loyal to party interests. Possibly because of this board's partisan nature, the general assembly has from time to time created other boards which select textbooks, supervise vocational education, govern each of the four state normal schools, and examine teachers, thus dividing the authority. Under the constitution of 1891, a state superintendent may not succeed himself in office, and an amendment designed to remedy this situation has been defeated by the voters. Every four years a new administration, sometimes of a different political stripe altogether, comes into office with its particular plans and policies—and goes out at the end of its term before its policies can be carried into effect. Thus the public schools are a basketball of politics, tossed from one set of administrators to another.

The Kentucky Education Association, at its 1931 meeting, repeated, through its legislative committee, its demand for "a law creating an appointive State Board of Education of seven or nine, not more than two of whom shall be appointed in any one year, said board to be charged with the powers and duties properly belonging to the State Board of Education."

Parting From Parties

"An examination of the research studies in this field made in 16 states shows a general agreement that the State Board of Education should not be ex-officio," said Dr. R. E. Jaggers, supervisor of rural elementary schools, in a recent address. "These studies recommend in general that the state board should be composed of from five to nine laymen, both men and women, who should be appointed by the Governor, without regard to party affiliations, for relatively long terms. The terms of the members should overlap in order that continuity of policy may be maintained. It is generally agreed that this board should appoint the state superintendent, who should serve as its executive officer and, in addition to this, it should exercise broad legislative functions. The members should receive no salary, but should be reimbursed for their expenses and receive a per diem. In most cases, lesser boards concerned with school matters, except for higher institutions, should be abolished and their duties assigned to the State Board of Education."

The leading educational thought of Kentucky agrees with this plan for reconstruction of the State's educational machinery, thus taking it out of politics and increasing its efficiency. The stone in the path is the General Assembly, composed largely of politically minded rural legislators and behind them the organization of local school administrators and, in some cases, those who feel that the state superintendent should be elected by the people.

Naturally state and local units must cooperate if any effort toward sound education is to be successful. In Kentucky the county is the unit, with the exception of the city school districts (themselves divided into four classes) and the graded common school districts, specially organized institutions, often founded with the thought of providing special privileges for favored sections. In Kentucky there are 314 of these districts for white pupils and two for Negroes, each with its own board of trustees acting independently of the county boards. These graded school districts deserve special attention.

[Article I appeared Oct. 20. Article III will be printed next Saturday.]

The Parent

Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Friends:

Sometimes it seems to me that the child whose manner and habits are most unattractive has the greatest potential power for good. It takes a thoughtful and open-minded parent to know what to nip and what to allow to remain. Self-reliance can be mistaken for pride, courage for boldness, mastery of self for timidity.

When as a mother the training of children devolved upon me I was at first almost overwhelmed with the bigness of the task. If a child at any time showed some unlovely trait I was miserable. As the children grew, my understanding grew with them. Then I began to study these dear ones while at the same time I studied myself. When a child answered shortly I stopped to consider how long it had been since I had spoken shortly to one of them, at the same time asking myself if I had any more reason to speak in such a manner than they had. Probably the excuse was that I was busily solving some problem. Immediately conscience would answer, "Perhaps he had several problems at that time to solve." It's strange how adults seem to feel that children have no problems—everyone has problems; if we didn't have we wouldn't be here. However, the most fascinating game is a problem, why not make games of them all?

The negative habit of criticism was then abandoned. When something was well done it was praised; when poorly done the correct method lovingly explained.

Hurry is one of the child's worst enemies. To offset hurry we have arranged our arising time a good half hour earlier than need be. Breakfast over, the children assemble in the living room, where some passage from the Scriptures is read and discussed; then with this peaceful thought in mind the children leisurely start for school.

School over, the children have ample time for play. When the time for homework arrived, if it is found that some subject is not fully understood the method is explained and the child is allowed to solve the problem for himself. At the conclusion the work is checked and necessary corrections are made.

The after school routine is not rigidly followed as music or dancing lessons may intervene or a football game is to be played.

Saturday is children's day in the true sense of the word. They use it gloriously and fully. The morning is for games and hikes while the afternoon is usually spent at some good show. Sunday morning is Sunday School time and Sunday afternoon we have a grand family get-together. In summer it usually is a swim at "the old swimming hole," while in the winter we hike together, build camp fires over which we roast wieners or we take long walks in the woods. Sometimes when the weather is severe we simply gather around the fire and listen to some concert over the radio. These are those wonderful moments when we really enter into that holiest of holies of a boy's and girl's thoughts and desires and ambitions in life. Deep woods and cozy firesides with understanding parents naturally open up otherwise closed lips.

In the degree that we parents, father and mother, join in the children's play the children also join in the work of the home. The boys also have the pleasurable task of keeping two lovely collie dogs in good condition by supplying fresh water, clean sleeping quarters and necessary food. Many lessons of love are learned together by the boys and the dogs.

The children are taught the use of money by a weekly allowance. Out of this they save a portion to be placed in the school savings bank; also lunches and school supplies are purchased. Their Sunday school contribution and amusements, too, come out of this fund. At no time have they asked for additional money, although when they need little things, as football helmets, etc., they always have some money saved for this expenditure. Sometimes extra money is earned by the sale of magazines or extra duties around the home are paid for.

No one can share what he does not express. If there is a lack of joy and good cheer inside, how can one give it out to others? If we ourselves know not the meaning of obedience, how can we teach obedience to the children? If not honest to the minutest detail, how can we teach honesty to the children? Isn't the promise given to him who overcomes, and what a glorious opportunity in overcoming is given to parents!

(Mrs.) B. Z. J.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Friends:

I have received so many practical helps from "The Parent Column" of our loved newspaper, that it is with the desire of giving to others that these few lines are written.

There are four children in our home, ranging from the ages of eight to 14, and three of whom are studying music. Mothers often say that the problem of practicing arises, which would tend to rob the music of its joy and progress. We have tried this method with success. At a given hour all three of the children arise and dress as quickly as possible. One takes her place at the piano upstairs, the younger boy goes into the living room with his violin, and the older boy takes his trumpet into the den.

Mother is always on hand, going from one child to another, giving aid wherever it is needed.

The only interruption of the practice period is the daily Bible study, for each child has his own books which he takes into the room in which he is working, and he reads a little as he rests from the practice.

An hour later a bell rings for breakfast, and in this way an hour of constructive work has been done at an early period before school, while the child's thought is clear and fresh.

After breakfast there is still half an hour for the two younger children before leaving for school. During this time beds are made and a little more practicing is done.

The afternoons after school are spent in play and recreation.

After dinner, however, is the quiet hour when each child repairs to his own room for study on preparation of school lessons.

This routine becomes a part of the day's program and children soon become accustomed to it.

(Mrs.) M. D. B.

The Parent Column has been omitted lately because we have no letters. May we hear from more parents, or others interested in children? The letters should be short and should share with our readers the experiences in working out at least one helpful idea for bringing up children.—The Editors.

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The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

MANY PLAYERS WILL COMPETE

Over 60 Enter Four Sectional Billiard Championship Meetings

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 — Sixty-five three-cushion billiard players are to compete in four sectional tournaments, starting Nov. 2, to qualify for the world's professional championship meeting, it is announced here by C. A. Storer. The president of the National Billiard Association of America states that the title tourney will be held in January or February. The winner of each sectional is to qualify to meet the four top finishers in the last crown struggle in an eight-cued round robin.

Charles A. Jordan of Los Angeles, the 1929 and 1930 western champion, will not be in the competition this season. He has just notified the National Billiard Association that due to the pressure of business he could not devote sufficient time to his billiard preparation. However, there is plenty of high-grade talent on the coast, which is disclosed in the entries from 23 players. The only seeded player on the coast is Henry Solomon of Spokane, Wash., runnerup to Jordan.

Thurnblad 1930 Champion

In the northern section there will be no seeded players, and two from each of the two divisionals will meet in the final. Arthur Thurnblad, the 1930 northern champion, won the world's crown and automatically qualified for the coming championship. Clarence Jackson of Detroit, the 1930 runner-up, has announced that he will not compete. In the East the two seeded players will be F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, the 1930 champion, and Alfred de Oro, the runner-up. In the southern section, D. J. Jacobs, last year's champion, will be out of the competition. Bud Westhus of St. Louis, the 1930 southern runner-up, and Tiff Denton of Kansas City will be the seeded players.

Many noted amateur players will be in the field this year, and the reason is that the sectionals have been made open tournaments. Max J. Shimon of Milwaukee, former national amateur titleholder, will be seen in one division of the northern section. In one division of the southern section there will be three—Frank I. Fleming, present champion, Walter Schwietzka, runner-up, and George Sheffer, all of Champaign, Ill.

In the West there will be Joseph Hall of San Francisco, winner of the 1930 national amateur tournament at French Lick, Ind., and one of the best amateur three-cushion players in the game. J. N. Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., the 1929 national amateur king, rates as the outstanding player in the coast tournament, and he is the favorite to represent the West in the world's classic.

Cowboy Weston to Play

Charles McCourt of Cleveland, Cowboy Weston of Chicago and Charles Morin of Chicago, veteran performers, will compete. Among the new stars will be Kinrey Matsuyama, famous 18.2 balkline player, and Joe Chamaco, former coast star who now is in the East.

The list of cities where the divisional and finals will be played follows:

Eastern Section: North Division—Hippodrome Billiard Academy, Buffalo. South Division—Dwyer's Broadway Academy, New York City. Championship playoff—Doyle's Billiard Academy, New York, Nov. 10.

Northern Section: East Division—Portage Billiard Academy, Akron, Ohio. Western division—Plankinton Recreation Company, Milwaukee. Championship playoff—Kieckhefer Recreation, Chicago, Nov. 10.

Southern Section: North Division—Champaign Amusement Company, Champaign, Ill. South Division—Peterson's Billiard Academy, St. Louis. Championship playoff—Peterson's Billiard Academy, St. Louis, Nov. 10.

Western Section: North Division—Seattle Recreation Company, Seattle. Central Division — California Recreation, Oakland, Calif. South Division—Stevens' Billiard Palace, Los Angeles. Championship playoff —Alman Recreation, Oakland, Calif., Nov. 10.

Harvard Harriers Easily Defeat Eli

Harvard's varsity and freshman cross-country teams climaxed their 1931 dual seasons, yesterday, with complete and decisive victories against their annual rivals, Yale. The varsity race, over a five-mile course, was won by Harvard, 15 to 55, and the freshman test over a 3¾-mile course went to Harvard by a score of 19 to 39.

That Coach Jaako Mikola had Harvard fully prepared for the varsity event was evidenced by the manner in which the Crimson runners, led Capt. N. Penrose Hallowell Jr. '32, crossed the finish line ahead of Yale's best.

Captain Hallowell went out ahead early in the race and after him came seven Harvard harriers with Yale's strongest runner eighth. He was J. W. Turley a sophomore. Capt. Norman A. Griest '32 of Yale did not compete.

Captain Hallowell covered the five-mile course in the winning time of 29m. 3s. and finished about 30 yards ahead of Harvard's second man, Fox. The order in which the varsity men finished:

	M	S
1—Capt. N. P. Hallowell Jr. '32 (H)	29	3
2—J. M. Fox '32 (H)	29	12
3—Arthur Foote 2d '33 (H)	29	16
4—F. D. Murphy '32 (H)	29	35
5—B. E. Estes Jr. '32 (H)	29	56
6—G. N. Barrie Jr. '32 (H)	30	46
7—C. B. Currier '32 (H)	31	05
8—J. M. Estabrook '34 (H)	31	27
9—J. W. Turley Jr. '34 (Y)	31	28
10—T. W. Corlett '32 (Y)	32	19
11—M. J. Hamilton '34 (Y)	32	33
12—A. T. Sutherland '33 (Y)	32	40
13—H. E. Perrine '32 (Y)	32	41
14—B. D. Bryan '34 (Y)	32	42
15—M. R. Gardiner Jr. '34 (Y)	32	47
16—A. B. Hallowell '34 (H)	32	51
17—J. W. Hershey '34 (Y)	32	52
18—J. W. Putnam '33 (H)	32	52⅘
19—H. L. Hill '33 (Y)	34	11
20—Nicholas Del Genio '33 (Y)	35	45

The freshman race was nearly as a great a romp for Harvard in scoring as the varsity affair, Harvard taking the first three places, Yale the next three, and the teams alternated for most of the remaining places. Charles F. Woodward won the race for the Crimson in the time of 19m. 33s. over a three and three-quarter mile course. Capt. Arthur S. Pier Jr. of Harvard finished second in the freshman race, but Capt. A. H. Minor of the Eli freshman was forced to give up within 50 yards of the finish.

Led Crimson Harriers

CAPT. N. P. HALLOWELL JR. '32
Harvard Varsity Cross-Country Team.

Harvard-Yale Tickets On Sale at New Haven

By the Associated Press

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 31

THE Yale Athletic Association last night announced that late applications for tickets to the Harvard-Yale game to be played at Boston Nov. 21 will be accepted for the next few days.

The sale closed Thursday night, but after the applications were filled officials found a large number of tickets left and announced that mail and wire applications would be filled as long as the supply lasted.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Austin N. S. 12, Bethel 9.
Cameron Aggies 13, East Cent. Teach. 6.
Catholic 20, Duquesne 12.
Evansville 21, Hanna 6.
Friends 12, McPherson 7.
Georgetown (S.) 25, E. K. Teach 0.
Glenville St. 13, Salem College 6.
Grinnell 19, Carleton 13.
Haskell 26, Creighton 0.
Indiana S. T. 19, Indiana Central 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 7, Penn 0.
Kansas Wes. 0, Bethany 0.
Lenoir-Rhyne 20, Elon 6.
Louisiana Tech. 18, Louisiana N. S. 2.
MacAlester 13, Augsburg 0.
Marquette 13, Mississippi 6.
Millsaps 34, Delta S. T. 7.
Missouri Valley 0, William Jewell 0.
Mount Union 6, John Carroll 6.
New Mexico Aggies 45, Gila 0.
New River 7, Seton Hall 0.
N. W. S. Teach. 28, Missouri (B) 0.
Oklahoma City 14, St. Louis 13.
Omaha 28, York 0.
Ottawa 14, Baker 12.
Ouachita 27, Hendrix 6.
Parsons 12, Central 12.
Presbyterian 6, Newberry 0.
Rockhurst 7, St. Benedicts 0.
Sioux Falls 13, Dakota Wes. 12.
Southern 31, Miami 20.
Southeastern T. 21, Northeastern T. 7.
St. Thomas 34, St. John's 0.
Superior 18, Northern S. N. 6.
Southern 0, Fort Hays 0.
Tulsa 31, Phillips 7.
Temple 6, Wash. and Jeff. 3.
Tuskegee 18, Knoxville 7.
Union 18, E. T. Teach. 0.
Wake Forest 13, Erskine 0.
Warrenburg 6, C. G. Teachers 0.
Washburn 20, Emporia Teach. 7.
Wilberforce 32, Alabama S. T. 0.

Garber Captures Mid-South Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Oct. 31—Don Martin Garber '33 of Duke University and Washington won the men's singles title in the eleventh annual Mid-South tennis tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday, defeating Everett C. Clark of Candor, veteran Carolina player, 8—6, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Eliza Coxe of Asheville and Herbert D. Vail of Glen Cove, L. I., captured the mixed doubles title, defeating Mrs. Harrison Smith and Don Garber, while the men's doubles went to Garber and Jack Lee of Chicago, who triumphed over John Strong and Marcus Lynch of Raleigh, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2, 12—10. The last set was played in dusk. The summary:

MID-SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Don Martin Garber, Duke University and Washington, defeated Everett C. Clark, Candor, 8—6, 6—0, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Don Garber and Jack Lee, Chicago, defeated John Strong and Marcus Lynch, Raleigh, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2, 12—10.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Eliza Coxe, Asheville, N. C., and Herbert D. Vail, Glen Cove, Long Island, defeated Mrs. Harrison Smith, Bryn Mawr, Penna., and Don Garber, 6—4, 7—5.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

Yale 9, Dartmouth 0.

BRITISH FROWN ON U. S. BALL

Golfers Skeptical Concerning Reports of Royal and Ancient Adoption

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—British golfing circles were skeptical yesterday of reports that a larger and heavier ball may be adopted by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, to conform with the specifications for the new American ball.

The annual business of Great Britain's ruling golf order already has been held and so far as is known the rules of golf committee is not considering any changes. British authorities generally consider American experimentation with the ball has been a failure.

The fact that announcement of a modified ball to replace the "balloon" ball of the past year will not be made officially until November prevented official discussion by the United States Golf Association today of the possibilities of Great Britain adopting a new ball.

It was explained that when a change was decided on by the U. S. G. A. for 1931, replacing the ball 1.62 ounces in weight and 1.62 inches in diameter that had been standard on both sides of the Atlantic for many years, all available data on the subject was sent the Royal and Ancient.

Results of experiments and play with the new ball, dubbed the "balloon" ball because of its increased size, 1.68 inches in diameter, and reduced weight, 1.55 ounces, likewise were shipped overseas for study and possible adoption, if the Royal and Ancient considered the ball suitable for golfing conditions in Great Britain. British authorities took no action on the "balloon" ball.

The same thing will be done this year, as soon as the modified ball, generally agreed upon as the old weight, 1.62 ounces, and the new size, 1.68 inches, has been announced in November.

No action of any kind is expected from the Royal and Ancient until British golfers have had time to study the modified ball and its reactons to Britain's windy weather and varied conditions. This, it was explained, could not be expected until next fall at the earliest.

STANFORD FAVORED FOR FINAL TRYOUTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Stanford University has been recommended by the American Olympic track and field committee as the site for final tryouts for the American Olympic Games field team.

Sam Goodman, Pacific Association representative, announced here last night the recommendation had been made to the executive board of the American Olympic committee, which meets in New York Nov. 29, and as part of its procedure was expected to adopt the recommendation.

The committee's action substitutes Stanford for Los Angeles as the scene for the final tryouts. The Pacific Association, Stanford, and California guaranteed $7000 to defray expenses of athletes traveling here, with Stanford in addition offering free use of its stadium, gymnasium and lodging accommodations, Goodman said.

FLOODLIGHTS FOR LAKE PLACID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Oct. 31—Floodlight projectors will be installed here for the hockey rinks and skating track, especially built for the Winter Olympic Games, which will take place next February. The lights are being installed in the event of inclement weather or a large entry list overcrowding the daytime schedule. General use of the projectors will be made for sports practice and skating throughout the winter.

TOURISTS DISMISSED FOR 175

ADELAIDE, Australia, Oct. 31 (By the Canadian Press)—The South African cricket team, which is touring Australia, began its second match yesterday, meeting an eleven representing South Australia. The tourists were dismissed for 175 in their first innings, Clarence Grimmett, the international bowler, capturing six wickets for only 50 runs. South Australia had made 19 runs for the loss of one wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.

BASKETBALL CALLS FERRELLS

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Ferrell brothers, Wes, Rick and George, who do big things in a baseball way during the summer, are lining up an independent basketball team for the winter season. Wes, pitcher for the Cleveland Indians, will play center, and Rick, St. Louis Browns' catcher, a forward. George, outfielder with the Greensboro club of the Piedmont League last season, is down at present for utility man.

VAIL WINS OPENING EVENT

PINEHURST, N. C., Oct. 31 (AP)—Herbert D. Vail of Glen Cove, L. I., won the tin whistle tournament for men, the opening golf event of the season, here yesterday, carding a gross of 85 and a net of 68 on the No. 2 championship course. R. S. Tufts of Pinehurst, with a 74, set a competitive mark for the season. H. C. Buckminster of Boston, with a gross of 86 and a net of 66, was the second division winner.

KIECKHEFER VS. THURNBLAD

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Augie Kieckhefer defeated Arthur Thurnblad, world three-cushion billiard champion, 200 to 144, in a special match last night after 166 innings of play. He won the last two blocks, 50 to 42 in 49 innings and 50 to 32 in 36 innings. Trailing 31 to 26 at the twenty-third inning of the final block, he scored 24 points to Thurnblad's one in the last 12 frames, and ended the match with an unfinished run of 6.

NUESSLEIN EXTENDS TILDEN

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP)—Hans Nuesslein, star German tennis professional, gave Big Bill Tilden another hard tussle in an exhibition match yesterday, but the American ace won, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1. Karel B. Koseluh, Czechoslovakian member of the Tilden troupe, defeated Francis T. Hunter, 6—6, 6—2. In the doubles, Tilden and Hunter trounced Roman Najuch and Albert Burke, 6—4, 6—2.

NO HOCKEY PRACTICE

A new development—air in the ammonia —forced another day of postponement of the Boston Bruins and Bruin Cub hockey forced another day of postponement of the Boston Bruins and Bruin Cub hockey practice at the Boston Arena this morning. It is expected that ice will be available tomorrow morning and at that time the team will report again. A new arrival, Johnny Houbregs from Vancouver, put in appearance today.

VENEZUELAN DIVIDEND OMITTED

LONDON—Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd., affiliated with Royal Dutch-Shell, has omitted the interim dividends on the preference and ordinary shares, due to the generally unsettled state and future outlook of the oil market.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Brown 2, Yale 2.
Mass. Aggies 2, Wesleyan 0.
Princeton 2, Dartmouth 1.

BRITISH SPORTS

AMERICA'S OLYMPIAD AND THE "WORLD CRISIS"

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE are signs that the "world crisis"—tiresome phrase—may threaten the success of the 1932 Olympic Games which the United States is organizing at Los Angeles. Holland has decided not to participate. Germany has abandoned the intention of sending an ice-hockey squad to the winter sports section of the program at Lake Placid, and various other Continental nations are distinctly hazy about their prospects of shipping teams across the Atlantic next year. There is, indeed, rather more than a faint possibility that Holland's example will be followed in certain Continental countries unless adequate subsidiaries are forthcoming from their governments, from the American Olympic Committee, or both. It has, indeed, been proposed that, as a last resort, the Continental countries could overcome their financial embarrassments by sending to America a composite European team. If this idea were put into practice, each nation desirous of seeking Olympic honors would select its side in the ordinary way, and the people who were chosen would participate in a sort of Continental Olympiad, the best talent being sent, subsequently, to the Olympic Games proper at Los Angeles. What does America think of that novel proposition?

One has used the word "Continental" advisedly in referring to the uncertainty of Europe's Olympic prospects, because in Britain there is a fixed determination to support the games at Los Angeles, world crisis or no world crisis. The size of the British team may be dictated, to some extent, by economic considerations; but, unless the festival is postponed (as has been proposed), Britain will most emphatically be there. Athletes, officials, and "lay" supporters of the Olympic movement here feel keenly that it is up to the European nations to rally round on this occasion, if only because America has always given such generous and enthusiastic support to the modern cycle of Olympic Games in Europe. Since 1904, the United States has sent strong teams to London in 1908, Stockholm in 1912, Antwerp in 1920, Paris in 1924, and Amsterdam in 1928. Only once in a quarter of a century have European athletes been asked to cross the Atlantic, and it is felt strongly here that, having benefited in various ways by America's consistent support in the past, they should be prepared to make some special sacrifice to accept the invitation.

WILL HAVE STRONG TEAM

On the only previous occasion that America was the scene of the Olympic Games—at St. Louis in 1904—the overseas competitors were negligible in quantity and quality, and the sweeping of the board by the United States representatives was, consequently, of little international interest or significance. Britain will see to it that history does not repeat itself in this connection. The British team for Los Angeles will be as strong as national effort can make it—the writer has been assured of this by many influential persons—and it will have adequate backing financially. Finding sufficient funds to equip and transport the side will not be a difficult problem, as sufficient money is virtually in hand already. Far more difficult will be the finding of men and women whose athletic prowess justifies their selection and whose circumstances permit of their leaving England for a month and a half.

Unlike the United States, Britain does not build up her Olympic contingent on a broad basis of university talent. A certain number of varsity athletes gain inclusion, of course, but the majority of the representatives are young men and women working for their living. Obviously, these people cannot sail away merrily for seven weeks of summer vacation unless their employers take a generous view or unless there is some travestying of the amateur rules. The employers, therefore, are the power behind the scenes that will determine the personnel of a considerable section of the party for Los Angeles. The rest will consist of students at universities or schools and other folk with private sources of income.

One of the chief reasons why Britain's Olympic enthusiasts can go ahead so steadfastly with their plans is that no government subsidy is asked for or received by them. The athletes want to go—who would not?—the sports legislators arrange for them to go, and the wider sporting public joins the athletes and officials in finding the money through the clubs and (in past years) through a public appeal for funds. Contrast the position in Britain with that in France, where the non-appearance of a government grant at the time it was expected recently led the French sports federations to recommend that France should declare itself unable to compete at Lake Placid or Los Angeles. This declaration will be made yet, it is believed, if there is further difficulty over the state subsidy.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN HAND

The fact that, for once, Britain has the financial arrangements well in hand many months before the cash will be needed does not mean that athletes below the highest standard will be given a joy ride to America and back if the best men and women are not able to make the trip. Only in exceptional cases will youngsters be taken for the sake of the educational experience in international sport. On the track team, for example, a man will stand small chance of selection unless he is a potential candidate for a place among the best six in the world at his event. Therefore, even though the British contingent may be smaller in number than it has been for past Olympiads, it will be of the highest quality. In view of Britain's reputation as a slow starter in sports organization, it is not uninteresting to note that the task of finding people good enough to warrant the expense of sending them to America has been commenced already. The first governing body to arrange its serious Olympic trials is the figure committee of the National Skating Association, which knows perfectly well that there is no figure skater in Britain with pretensions to an Olympic title. Trials have been fixed for Nov. 9 at the Ice Club, Westminster, and after these it will become apparent whether any Britishers can justify hopes of their becoming "placed" at Lake Placid.

Britain is in earnest about the games of 1932, and Britain will be there.

Hoover Finds Definite Signs Of American Credit Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

rometer—not of the state of domestic but of European confidence. And by a reduction in the amount of withdrawals it is evident that Europe's period of mass panic as to the United States is also terminated.

At the peak of gold withdrawals $218,000,000 left the Federal Reserve System's control in a single week. This sum has gradually declined weekly since. The total was only $88,000,000 in the week ending Oct. 21, and in the week just ended, reported upon yesterday, the sum was $49,000,000.

As the situation is seen here, there may be some temporary reversals in the economic situation, but most observers feel that the tide of confidence has at length turned, leaving as the major task the meeting of the emergency of relief required by the approaching cold weather.

Even economic indices may be fallible, it is pointed out; yet at the same time the simultaneous developments of the four hopeful factors as enumerated by President Hoover put much the brightest aspect on the situation that it has worn for months.

It is coupled furthermore with the consensus of the annual trade survey of the National Association of Manufacturers made public in New York yesterday to effect that recovery has begun, with inventories at their lowest and pay maintained or raised in 54 per cent of the firms in a great variety of represented industries.

British Press Reports Marked Business Gains, Especially in Textiles

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The story of an industrial revival in Great Britain since the suspension of the gold standard occupied a prominent place in the newspapers today.

The pickup was said to be especially noticeable in the cotton and textile industries, with iron, steel, coal and pottery showing improvement, though to a less extent.

The Daily Mail, which made a special feature of the trade revival story, said a considerable increase was noted in the number of employees at the Bolton Cotton Mills, while at Bradford and Nottingham full time has supplanted part time in a number of textile mills affecting several thousand workers.

At Birmingham, it said, factories are employing 5000 more hands than three weeks ago and 5000 workers in the jute industry in Dundee who were working only half time two weeks ago, are now working full time.

Birmingham alone has had 14 inquiries from foreign manufacturers seeking available factory sites, the Mail said, and other cities have received similar inquiries from America and Europe. Four foreign firms already have acquired factories in Birmingham.

Orders from foreign buyers for 4000 tons of steel sheets sent several hundred idle men in Glasgow back to work and rolling mills there which have been running part time are now operating full speed. Steel works in the Clyde are reporting increased inquiries for their products.

Florida Adopts Policies To Guide Relief Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla., Oct. 31—A statewide program of unemployment relief affecting every community in Florida and coördinated with President Hoover's national relief policies has been mapped out by the executive committee of the state unemployment relief group at a meeting here. The plans include the following policies:

Wherever possible, firms should reduce the hours or days per week of employees, making room for additional workers.

Where consistent, the full normal force should be employed with the entire organization receiving the same percentage of normal pay as the percentage of volume of business is to normal.

Local committees will publish daily an honor list of employers who add one or more employees to aid unemployment conditions.

In madework, encouragement will be offered to employers to adopt a policy opposed to employing a second member of a family already represented by a breadwinner.

Employers will be urged to consider the relative need of applicants, giving preference to the most needy.

All agencies, federal, state, county and city, are urged to execute immediately all construction programs for which money has already been appropriated.

Gar Wood Proposes Huge Starting Clock

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 31

GAR WOOD, veteran Detroit speedboat pilot, believes one change should be made in the rules governing the Harmsworth Trophy competition.

Wood thinks a clock, 20 feet in diameter, should be placed at the starting mark for their races.

"A large clock, with the minute and second hands plainly visible would eliminate any uncertainty at the starting line," he said. "The English gave the trophy and made the rules. We won it for America under those rules in England and we are willing to defend it here under the same rules. Other than the clock for the starting mark I have no suggestions to make."

Wood and Kaye Don, British sportsman, both were disqualified this year in the trophy competition for crossing the starting line ahead of the gun.

North Carolina Negroes Store Food for Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 31—Negro farmers of North Carolina have joined in the movement to save food for the coming winter and have achieved remarkable success, it was pointed out here by Prof. I. O. Schaub, dean of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, following a state-wide survey.

Never before have the larders of North Carolina people been so stocked with food as they are this fall. At times this past summer it was impossible to purchase fruit jars in some communities.

Professor Schaub, commenting on the thrift of the State's Negro population and its eagerness to join in the food-saving movement, cited instances of outstanding achievement in this direction.

In Durham County, for example, one Negro housewife canned 214 jars of fruits and vegetables for family use during the approaching winter. Another fed a family of 11 from her home garden and has already caned 264 quarts of food.

Atlanta Elks Lodge To Furnish Free Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31—A kitchen from which food will be supplied free to those in need will be opened here Monday by Lodge No. 78 of the Elks at its home on Peachtree Street It is planned to feed between 400 and 500 daily.

This is not done to compete in any way with the organized relief agencies of the Community Chest, it is stated. "The meals we will serve," Mr. J. Clayton Burke, secretary of the lodge, stated, "will be merely in addition to the contributions that are being made to the chest by individual members and the organization as a whole. The kitchen is merely our way of giving additional aid."

Du Pont Plants to Share Work by Shorter Hours

WAYNESBORO, Va., Oct. 31 (AP)—Mr. W. S. Carpenter Jr., vice-president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company of Wilmington, Del., said here yesterday that all plants owned and controlled by the company will be placed on a 36-hour-a-week basis.

The rayon plants of the du Pont Company are already operating under the 36-hour-a-week plan, Mr. Carpenter said. He added that the move was being made to assist in alleviating unemployment. Adoption of such a plan was described by Mr. Carpenter as being more effective than unemployment funds.

Expense of Garden Show To Go to Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 31—The Garden Clubs of this city at their monthly meeting voted to eliminate their annual flower show this coming spring and to use the fund saved by not staging the show for unemployment relief work.

The amount which the Garden Clubs will contribute toward the aid of the community's jobless will be $1000.

Store to Give Percentage To Philadelphia Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31—The John Wanamaker Store here announces that it will contribute 1 per cent of its total gross sales for November and December to the United Campaign for Welfare and Unemployment Relief, of which the goal is set at $9,000,000.

This contribution is to be paid in two installments, the first in the early part of December and the second in January. In announcing this move it was stated that "this is not a charity. It is a voluntary contribution to deserving humanity."

Industries in Wisconsin To Divide Plant Pay Rolls

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 31 (AP)—In response to a plea by Gov. Philip F. La Follette, representatives of 48 Wisconsin industries yesterday adopted a resolution agreeing to divide the industrial pay roll among a greater number of workers as a means of unemployment relief.

PARKER WINS IN YALE GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31—John Emilius Parker Jr. '33 of Orange, N. J., captured the Yale fall golf tournament here yesterday, when he defeated S. Webb Noyes Jr. of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., in the final, 1 up. Willard C. Schull of White Bear, Minn., won the freshman golf tournament by defeating Louis B. Stoner of West Hartford, 4 and 3.

BY-PLAYS

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

NOW that the natives in the Reef towns in the Transvaal have organized into definite clubs, catering for all kinds of sport and receiving much encouragement from the white community, it is amusing to read or hear of the various names of such clubs, especially where football is concerned. Among these fanciful football names are: Fire Fighters, Pure Fire, Rebellious, Experience, Savages, Hungry Lions, Braver Lions, Zebras, Wolves, Robbers, Cannons, Swallows, Hunters, Jumpers, Sweepers, Napoleons, Red Stallions, Flying Stars. As Shakespeare said, "What's in a name?"

PICKING THE GREATEST LEFT-HANDED PITCHER

It is only natural that with Robert M. Grove making a new highest percentage for games won in the major leagues this last season and being picked as the most valuable player in the American League the question should have come up as to who was the greatest left-handed pitcher of all time. That there is a difference of opinion as to who is most deserving of this honor is well known and only to be expected; but even those who differ over who was the greatest will undoubtedly be unanimous in picking Grove, George E. "Rube" Waddell and Edward S. Plank as the three greatest, and one of the curious phases of this is to be found in the fact that, when in their prime, they were all under the management of one man, Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Grove's record for 1931 is certainly a very impressive one, and would seem to entitle him to major consideration. Should he continue to be a winning pitcher in the majors for a few more years to come, he will, no doubt, be given the preference over Waddell and Plank by a majority of the followers of the game. Of the other two, Waddell was probably the most brilliant when at his best; but, unfortunately, he could not seem to take his work seriously at all times, so that his record was not so good as it might have been. Plank was a very steady pitcher and worthy of consideration in any competition for chief honors as a left-handed pitcher, but if a popular vote were taken, it would undoubtedly be a close battle between Grove and Waddell, with old-time fans picking the latter and present-day fans the former.

THAT POINT-AFTER STILL IMPORTANT

The point-after-touchdown continues to play a very important part in the deciding of big college football games this year. Curiously enough, the Army seems to figure large in such situations, and it is inability to score this point that has cost the Army more than one game during the last two years. Since the 1930 campaign started West Point has won all but four of the games it has played, and, curiously enough, the point-after has figured prominently in their results. Last Saturday Army was held to a tie score by Yale because each team failed to make the point-after. The previous Saturday Army lost to Harvard, 14 to 13, because the Army failed to convert one of its points-after while Harvard completed both, and Army lost to Notre Dame in 1930, 7 to 6, because it failed to make the point-after. In the other game the Cadets failed to win they made the point-after, thus gaining a 7-to-7 tie with Yale in 1930. It looks as if more attention should be paid to the point-after if it is to remain a part of the game.

USEFUL PRACTICE

H. B. Hart, South Africa's greatest all-round sportsman, put a 16-pound shot considerably farther than the world's record when he was practicing at Kimberley, Sept. 28. He propelled the iron shot for more than 50 feet in each of six successive efforts, and his best distance was 53ft. 3in. A fresh world's record may, therefore, be expected shortly.

YALE NEWS COMMENDS 'PASSING THE HAT'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Yale Daily News, undergraduate publication, today editorially commends Harvard's plan of "passing the hat" for unemployment relief at football games as a method more likely to bring in contributions in proportion to the donor's ability to pay than the Yale charity game plans.

"Though this method is quite unlikely to produce as much cash as the round-robin scheduled for New Haven," the editorial said, "it has, if analyzed, several features worth noticing.

"Most obvious, this plan tends less toward commercializing football because it is not a case of the gate receipts being used or of the team alone making the money. . . . While everyone will have an opportunity to give, the spectators may be expected to contribute according to their ability, just like income tax. The rich banker is not going to buy a whole flock of tickets to any charity football game, nor is it likely . . . that he would be allowed to do so. But the Wall Street barons who are so prominent in Harvard's alumni lists should think nothing of dropping a hundred dollar bill into the hat when it is passed around."

BENNETT CASE IN COURT AGAIN

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Owners of the St. Louis Browns and the Milwaukee club of the American Association yesterday reopened their fight to defeat Kenesaw M. Landis in the celebrated Fred Bennett case. They went before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals seeking a reversal of the verdict rendered by Federal Judge Walter Lindley who upheld the Commissioner of Baseball in ruling Bennett a free agent in organized baseball. After a few arguments, the case was continued until next Wednesday. Bennett, an outfielder, was ruled a free agent by Commissioner Landis in 1930 on the grounds he was held in the minor leagues against organized baseball rules by the St. Louis Browns, majority shareholders of the Milwaukee club. Judge Lindley upheld Commissioner Landis' dictatorial rights in the case.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Fordham 21, C. C. N. Y. 34.
Harvard 15, Yale 55.
Princeton 18, Lafayette 37.
Wesleyan 23, Brown 33.

Local Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS

BOX 24 cards cost 30c, sells $1.00. Box 20 cards, all double envelopes, cost 50c, sells $1.00. Christmas wrapping package cost 50c, sells $1.00. And other big values. Beautiful $10 Album on request. COLONIAL BEAUTY STUDIOS, INC., 100 Boylston St., Room 827, Boston.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, BEACON ST. — Unusual 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment, fireplace; excellent location, quiet house. Ken. 4451 evenings.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 262 Hicks St., cor. Joralemon—Artistically furnished, newly renovated apartments, $12 per week up; choice Brooklyn Heights section; 10 minutes Wall St.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—3-room apartment, nicely furnished for light housekeeping, with porch and yard. Harvard 6023.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, 70 and 74 Fenway—Newly decorated apartments, attractive 1, 2 and 3 rooms, including dinette, kitchenette, Frigidaire, etc. JANITOR, Comm. 7699.

BOSTON—Small Back Bay suites facing Fenway and Art Museum; $35 up. 10 Museum Rd. Gar. 9847.

FLUSHING, Long Island, N. Y., The Gibson, Northern Boulevard at 149th St.—3 rooms and dining alcove to 6 rooms, 3 baths; fireproof; near Murray Hill Station; from $70. Telephone Flushing 9-6781.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Locust Arms, 80 Locust Ave., overlooking Long Island Sound—3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, dining alcoves, fireplaces, porches, roof terrace. Call or telephone New Rochelle 2280 or Plaza 3-4200.

N. Y. C.—17 W. 95th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY

2-Room Apts., 51 Audubon Road, $50-$60
1-2-Room Apts., 99-103 Norway St., $30-$45.
BRISTOL COUNTY TRUST
Office 103 Norway St., Boston Ken. 9236
or see janitor on premises.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON—Three-room apartments on Beacon Hill, all improvements, tile kitchens, Craftex walls, refrigeration; rent $60. Apply all day Sunday or daily after 6 p. m., C. S. DUNHAM, 42 Anderson St. Bow. 3168-M.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352. Comm. 8725.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—7 rooms, beautiful apartment, Frigidaire, open porch, all sunny; occupied by quiet American family; off Carlton St.; 10 minutes to Park St.; price greatly reduced; including heated garage, rent $135. Regent 3736

CHARMING 7-room apartment; lovely view; Corey Road; also 5-room corner apartment overlooking church park. Apply THE HOME BUREAU, 8 Norway St., Boston. Tel. Kenmore 7492.

Large Airy Rooms
SPACIOUS CLOSETS
MURPHY BEDS
CRAFTEX WALLS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
AND ALL OTHER MODERN CONVENIENCES COMBINE to make our one and two-room suites the finest apartments in Boston. AND—five minutes' walk from Christian Science church.
Fenway Holding Co.
OFFICE: 119 Peterborough Street, Boston
Phone COMmonwealth 8325 or 7586

SUBLET—BEACON HILL

Furnished or unfurnished, one large room, bath with shower, kitchenette, wood-burning fireplace, free refrigeration; 10 months' lease if desired. Tel. HAY market 0729 mornings. Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

GREAT NECK, N. Y.—Lady wanted to share apartment. Write Box L-35, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 2285 Sedgwick Ave. (University Hgts.)—Apartment to share; suitable couple or girls; use kitchen, Frigidaire; reasonable. Tel. mornings, Kellog 5-0668 (Apt. 604).

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

EVERY home needs Gartside's Iron Rust Soap. Removes ink, rust, fruit, chemical and all stains, containing iron, from washable materials. Agents wanted. Write for particulars. Dept. N, 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SELL Finest Personal Christmas Cards and Box Assortments to friends. Earn extra money spare time without experience. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, East 49th St.-300 Park Ave., Sherry's—Sale or lease, beautifully furnished 12-room apartment, special paneling and wood carving. Inquire Building Rental Office.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOUSES TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Winter residence, 2-story natural rock, completely furnished; 2 bedrooms and screened sleeping porch upstairs; gas, electricity, fireplace, garage; adults only; $550 for season. E. I. WILSON, 1304 S. W. 13th Ave.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS' representative with established connection amongst leading department stores, electrical, hardware, and furniture dealers throughout California; also jobber and distributor connections throughout the Pacific Coast, open for additional first-class non-competitive approved lines; highest references. WILLIAM C. KING, 2204 7th Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

MUSIC

"DEAR LITTLE HOME OF MY DREAMS," a melody that touches the heart and lingers. Copies 35 cents, postpaid. HARRISON B. NEWBY, 1803½ W. 24th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Sales, Rentals, Apartments, Homes, Cottages, Business Properties.

JOHN M. BELL
19-21 South Ocean Avenue Telephone 225

ROOMS TO LET

THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston —Rooms; nearly opposite Christian Science church. Com. 7862. W. A. RICHARDSON, succeeded by MRS. E. L. GIFFORD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Independent Business and Technical
MANAGER OF LARGE SPINNING-MILL

in Germany, native of Württemberg, seeks suitable post; available now. Has studied machine engineering at Stuttgart technical university and also at training school of linen industry in Sorau. Twenty-six years' experience in linen and cotton spinning-mills, linen bleaching, flax dressing, flax tilling.

Expert knowledge of office routine, also of wage and piece-work systems. Modern technical bookkeeping, good organizer. Excellent salesman. Chairman of technical commission and price commission of large syndicate. References. Box 60, The Christian Science Monitor, Unter den Linden 50 A, Berlin, Germany.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS & LICHTENSTEIN stamps. Air Mails. Pro Juventute, also called The Children stamps, etc. Price list free. Enquiries very much appreciated. J. R. FLOGERZI, Marktgasse 46, Berne, Switzerland.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOSEPHINE DILLON, EXPERT COACH. HE. 1772. SCREEN ACTION AND MICROPHONE SPEECH. 1607 N. ORANGE DRIVE, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1866 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 633 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. 3, 4 and 5 cars.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE — Whippletwhite drop-leaf table and other antique pieces. MISS SMITH, 18 Garden Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-0337.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

PINEHOLM, UNADILLA, N. Y.—Modern farm home, school for children; Christian Scientists preferred; grade subjects, violin, piano, experienced teachers; excellent food; loving attention to individual needs. MRS. GRACE MORSE.

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S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE Rebinding All Kinds of Books
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WESTPORT, CONN., Hidden Door Guest House—Colonial farms, modern comforts, good food, restful surroundings, good roads; winter rates.

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DRESSMAKER, French, reasonable prices, home or at customer's. Call after 6 p. m., Bogardus 4-6800, Apartment 1003, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 631 Riverside Drive, University 4-5342, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU Inc.
105 W. 40th St. New York City PEnna. 6380.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE OR RENT

PHILADELPHIA, Kenilworth, Alden Park, Apartment 1003—Desirable apartment, large living room, 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths, dining room, kitchen, maid's room with bath; owner leaving city; very favorable terms. STERLING. Call Germantown 5726 or Victor 7900.

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A. SPALDING & SON
FURNITURE FINISHERS and REPAIRERS
ANTIQUES RESTORED
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University 2593

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PRIVATE HOME for rest and study; loving care; moderate rate. 304 Greenwood Ave., Jenkinton, Pa. Telephone Ogontz 3831.

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Two-story home artistically furnished, spacious living rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; double garage; situated in "Miramar," on very large corner lot near bay; 3 blocks from Christian Science church; rent for season by owner, ARNOLD HENDERSON, 1750 N. E. Fourth Avenue.

LOST AND FOUND

COPY of Science and Health found at Brooklyn Bridge, New York City. Owner call and identify it at COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OFFICE, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FOUND BY BOSTON POLICE DEPT.

280017—LAUNDRY, men's, shirts, neckties and socks, in brown paper.

211023—GLASSES, gray tortoise, without case.

104809—PAPER, bundle of wrapping, marked F. J. Flemings.

CALL PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE
229 Milk Street Tel. Hancock 0280

LUGGAGE REPAIRING

HONEST repairing lengthens the life of a damaged bag or trunk. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston.

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MOTOR TRANSPORT
Loads or part loads to or from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburgh Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Florida, Maine, and points en route. Padded insured vans. LIB 3707. Metropolitan Thea. Bldg., Boston.
Estimates without obligation.

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PRICE—SERVICE—RESPONSIBILITY
To New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Cleveland.
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.
TEL. HAY market 3907-3908

PART LOAD wanted to New York City vicinity and full load returned. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 5 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Light, warm offices; reasonable rent; centrally located. Call Ken. 1902.

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DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA, "Live Oaks" 2270 South Ridgewood—Private home specially adapted for rest and study; separate rooms for quiet and reading; excellent food. MRS. BERNICE H. SLAYTON, Box 154. Tel. 2004-W.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—"The Sandpiper," a delightful home noted for good food; rates reasonable. 421 Vermont Ave. Tel. 1497-J.

PITTSFIELD, MASS. Clinton Hall, Tel. 2604—Home atmosphere, balanced meals, spacious rooms; near church; folder. M. V. HAIGHT.

PERSONAL SERVICE

PRINTING, engraving, office supplies; also unusual and distinctive personal greeting cards. I shall be glad to call and consult in regard to your needs. P. N. RIDDLE, 184 Summer St., Boston. Telephone Liberty 4266.

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43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

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STADIUM PLUMBING CO.
R. F. Rodenhiser
Plumbing and Heating. We go anywhere.
346 Cambridge Street, Allston, Mass.
Stadium 1192—3991 "Particular Plumbing"

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BROOKLINE
Beautiful Walnut Hill Section
Swiss chalet type brick and stone house. Seven rooms and sun room—breakfast nook—two tiled baths—four closets—select oak floors—main rooms gumwood finish.
Every modern convenience—two-car heated garage—high location—beautiful views—7500 feet land—shrubs and pear trees.
If you are looking for a real home to be justly proud of come and see this one at once. Priced low for quick sale. Owner home all day Sunday, 38 Walnut Hill Road, Brookline.

FLORIDA—High class rentals a specialty. MISS L. M. NELSON, Postal Bldg., Winter Haven, Fla.

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA
"The Home of Rollins College"
RENTALS
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Real Estate Sales and Service Since 1904

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WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
Exceptional opportunity in beautiful home and estate open for guests seeking the comforts of charming and refined surroundings.
Large sunny rooms, garden, garage; 10 miles from Boston; Christian Science, Episcopal and Congregational churches in neighborhood. R-95, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

A REAL HOME FOR GUESTS
MRS. NELLIE F WILLARD, Manager
Board and Room $10 Per Week
2 Willard Ave., Nashua, N. H. Phone 49

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Large, sunny, warm, southwest corner, front room; 4 windows and well-furnished; exceptionally good table. Regent 2192.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
Attractive room in private home; excellent table; ideal for elderly person. Aspinwall 0940.

ROOMS AND BOARD
(Continued)

BROOKLINE, MASS., The Winthrop, 41 Park Street—Single and double rooms, one with private bath; excellent table.

ORLANDO, FLA., 1327 Ridgewood—Congenial winter home for elderly lady; good food; plenty of fruit; home rested; two bathrooms. MRS. M. C. JACKSON.

ROOM with board; near station; garage if wanted. 126 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Oakwood 3330.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE $10-$20 Weekly—New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortable, well furnished, light, airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 6 minutes Wall St.; homelike meals.
Transients $3 per day upward.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Sts., Bklyn. M.in 4-5500

BOSTON overlooking the Fenway—A lovely front room with private bath and dressing room; single or double; very quiet; centrally located; near Massachusetts subway. 34 Fenway.

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.—Permanent and tourist guests; ample housekeeping facilities on each floor; all warm outside rooms. Ken. 1905.

BOSTON—Housekeeping suite, single rooms, sunny and homelike; beautiful view. Tel. for appointment, Ken. 9534, before 9:30 a. m., between 2 and 4 p. m.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suites 8 and 6—Pleasant rooms; permanent and transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7685.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave.—Comfortable rooms for permanent or transients; near Christian Science church. Comm. 0151. MRS. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON, MASS.—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES GORMAN.

BOSTON—To let, business woman, medium sized room in Fenway. Apply MISS E. S. MARSH, 25 Audubon Road.

BOSTON, 304 Marlborough St.—Nice quiet rooms, $6, $7 and $8 per week. Tel. Commonwealth 9109.

BOSTON, 44 Clearway St., Suite 7—Pleasant, quiet, light room. Telephone Kenmore 3648.

BROOKLINE, MASS., The Addington, 124 Winthrop Road—Finely furnished rooms in an unusually attractive home for those desiring home privileges; large room with bath, fine heat, continuous hot water; moderate rent. Regent 3139.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—Large, sunny room, attractively furnished, open fireplace, also a single room, large closets. Elevator. 15 minutes to Park St. References. Reg. 5676-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Corner room, 2 beds, 2 dressers; also single room next bath; laundry privileges; transients or permanent. Regent 6024. MISS CANFIELD.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon St.—Very pleasant furnished rooms, bath on each floor, continuous hot water, grill allowed; $5 a week; car stop Winthrop Road. Tel. Asp. 8975.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room in apartment with business woman, $7, privileges; near Beacon Reservoir. Call daytime, MRS. HOWARD, Asp. 7000.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—To those desiring home comforts we offer rooms; food optional; tourists welcome. Regent 6313.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Exceptional rooms in private family; gentlemen only; near everything. Asp. 1714. References.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Household near Pond, offers furnished or unfurnished room; meals optional; Christian Scientist in business preferred. Jamaica 0732.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 97th St.—Share airy, sunny, comfortable apartment; housekeeping; business woman; no other roomers; 15 minutes Times Square; choice; $7 weekly. Riverside 9-0805.

N. Y. C., 83d (Broadway)—Attractive, large room, private shower; twin beds; southern exposure; also single room; home comforts. Susquehanna 7-5543.

NEW YORK CITY, 515 West 111th St. (Apt. 24)—Light, attractive, quiet room, well heated; business person. Cath. 8-6468.

NEW YORK CITY—Business woman, room with use of bath; decorator's studio. 25 Park Avenue. Tel. Cal. 5-3377.

SUNNY $5 and $6 rooms in corner apartment. Apply THE HOME BUREAU, 8 Norway St., Boston. Tel. Kenmore 7492.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3609 34th St. N. W., Cleveland Park—Quiet, delightful neighborhood; large, airy room, comfortable beds; garage; board if desired. Phone Emerson 3739.

WIDOW, living alone in attractive home in suburb, desires to share it with gentleman and wife, or two ladies, or two gentlemen; unusual opportunity to secure ideal home environment; reasonable charge, including garage. MRS. C. C. MITCHELL, 170 South St., Randolph, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

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ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, thoroughly experienced, particularly real estate, its financing, and state and federal taxes; previously financial manager of large office; age 34; married; will travel. Q. C. W., 48-13 216 St., Bayside, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; 21 years' experience one place; best references; single; will go anywhere. JOHN H. MEYER, 16 John St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Regent 2928-M.

CHAUFFEUR, 15 years' experience with previous employer; highest references. Write H. W. McCRACKEN, 138 Davis Ave., or Phone Regent 2862-M, Brookline, Mass.

EXPERIENCED accountant-bookkeeper would like to connect with Philadelphia or South Jersey concern. Box P-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN—Admitted to practice before District of Columbia Courts, desires association with reputable Washington attorneys, or a position of legal nature. F. W. DENNISTON, 4526 Ridge St., Chevy Chase, Md.

YOUNG married man desires to learn painting and decorating; some experience. K. T. HUGHES, 9 So. Maple Ave., E. Orange, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUFFALO—Experienced housekeeper desires to serve in motherless home of adults or business couple; good cook. MRS. E. KLAES, 46 Norman St. Abbott 0656-J.

COLORED woman desires housework or half-time position; references. Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Hillcrest 1959-W. Write Box X-68, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT desires position where kindness and thoughtful consideration are needed. HOWARTH, 250 Dean St., Providence, R. I.

COOK or maid, or part time work by young colored woman; good references and previous experience. Commonwealth 3766 (Boston).

EXCELLENT cook, managing housekeeper, and daughter as chambermaid-waitress or kitchen girl. Write Box P-32, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GIRL, 30, Swiss-French, good sewer, willing and helpful, seeks position in good family or with elderly lady; can drive car. Dev. 7474, MARTI, 28 Appleton Street, Boston.

HAVING done secretarial work in offices for several years a woman of agreeable personality is desirous of locating in a home where she may render service; pleasant environment more important than large salary. Write Box X-69, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Stenographer; all office work; assistant bookkeeper; 5 years' experience. A. E. F., 535 Orange St.

NURSERY governess desires position; first class; city; references furnished. BREHMER, c/o Schnabel, 997 Summit Ave., New York City.

POSITION as textile designer desired by young lady; 8 years' experience, references. Write Box X-67, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED young lady desires position as companion to lady, part time or evenings; exchange nice home and board; references. Write Box G-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED woman companion, assist light housework, suburbs N. Y. C. preferred; references. W. 46 Nelson Ave., Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y.

SECRETARY - BOOKKEEPER, efficient; 12 years' experience; moderate salary. Write Box A-16, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

WOMAN, unencumbered, go anywhere, companion attendant, housekeeper. Write Box P-13, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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DOROTHY F. CARY
PIANO TEACHER
3 Walnut Ter., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7345-M

ELSIE HODSON DAVIS, teacher of piano, gives lessons at pupil's residence or at studio, 6 Lenoxdale Ave., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2763.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. — Well-furnished house, 9 rooms, oil heat, electric refrigeration; 2-car garage, lawn garden; owner going abroad for year or longer. Tel. Cen. New. 3430.

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Standard Four-Row Keyboard
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BAKE SHOP AND DELICATESSEN
A full line of Monarch Canned Goods.
We Now Deliver Phone 9-5871

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Men's Women's Children's
Solid Leather Shoes
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Montgomery French
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
SAVE ON CASH AND CARRY
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SHOE COMPANY INC
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
for WOMEN
Red Goose Shoes for Children
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CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
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"A Good Place to Shop"
Fine silks, rayon and cotton piece goods from the best manufacturers. Dainty Lingerie, Hosiery, Sweaters, Bathing Suits, McCall Patterns.

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Le Mar Frocks
"Paris Chic at a Price!"
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Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
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WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

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STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
JEWELER
DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome *JACKSONVILLE, FLA.*

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

Furchgott's
The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.
Exclusively at
FURCHGOTT'S

Cohen Brothers
October Linen Sale
Offers Quality Linens at Low Prices

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RALSTON
THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL

WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
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Best Prices—Service Coupons

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Florsheim Shoes
for Men and Women
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Palate Appeal
Worthmor Ice Cream
has it
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MIAMI, FLORIDA
A Complete Department Store

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The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
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Dealer in
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Special accommodations for room and board
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Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
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FLORIDA

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(Continued)

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948 5th Street 1660 Alton Road
Howard E. Orben Co.
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The First National Bank & Trust Company
In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

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Willard
DEALER
DIXIE'S BATTERY *and* ELECTRIC SERVICE
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Showing Delightful Little Hats
Smart and becoming
Priced reasonable
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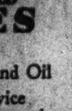

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Orlando-Walk-Over Boot Shop
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Comfortable Shoes

The Penydel Tea Room and Gift Shop
Luncheons, Dinners A la Carte
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Smart New Fall Clothes
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37 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

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Largest in Central Florida
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Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
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Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
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Quality Material—Honest Service
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Reasonable prices in Plumbing, Heating, Repair Work
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GEORGIA

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(Continued)

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$1.95 to $5.00
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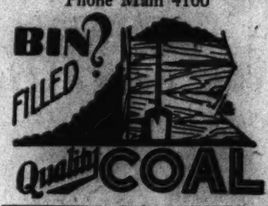

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Specializing in Real Estate Renting and Insurance
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Whitman's Laundry
"Suits the Dude"
Independent-Progressive-Competitive
LAUNDRY
May's
Elgin 5300
DRY CLEANING DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
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A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
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Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
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Quality Laundry Service
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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St. Savannah, Ga.

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GOWNS • *HATS*
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Summit 6-2071
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Dry Cleaning
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Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
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Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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PARIS—"SUZY OLIVIER" (herself); dressmaking, lingerie; comes to your home. Write to 2 rue de Calais (9ème). Telephone: Central 34-05.

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PARIS—Cultured French woman teaches French, German, Music; private lessons; evening classes; modern methods. Phone MLLE. DUBAIL, Molitor 62-97.

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RAWALPINDI, INDIA—Comfortable suites with private sitting rooms; excellent cuisine; separate tables. MISS GORE, "Derrymore," Napier Road.

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WANTED—Business Manager for vinegar factory.
GESCHAFTSFUHRER für eine ESSIG-FABRIK im Rheinland gesucht.
Bewerber muss In Kaufmann und Fachmann sein. Neben auskömmlichem Gehalt Umsatzbeteiligung.
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POST WANTED

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TRAINED electrical engineer, 28, public school education, thoroughly competent, 6 years' continental experience French, German, seeks post at home or abroad. CAREY, Radway, Warwick.

TEACHERS

LONDON—English lessons for foreigners, private or classes, by experienced certificated teacher; conversational, grammar, business, etc.; also French lessons by French teacher. MISS LIVERAY, 38, Coltville Terrace, London, W. 11.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SWITZERLAND—ANGLO-AMERICAN GUEST HOUSE for disposal in favourite French-Swiss mountain resort. Accommodation 40. Comfortably furnished, beautifully situated. Central heating; modern equipment. Summer and winter sports. Attractive proposition those wishing home abroad and augment income. Box M-883, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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PERFUMERY
BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40
Near Raadhuspladsen
Reasonable Prices

ESTHER DREWES
TEACHER OF ENGLISH
Nyhavn 22 Tel. Byen 5698x

JOINER
A. J. LIND
Blanco Lunos Alle 9. Tel. Taga 4002
Repairing and Polishing of Furniture.

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CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

Dresses *Latest*
Jersey, etc. *Novelties*
BOKA
26 and 30 RUE D'ANTIBES

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes.
Many years of experience.

MENTON—FRENCH RIVIERA

HOTEL BANASTRON
Menton Promenade du Cap Martin.
FIRST CLASS SELECT HOTEL
Open all the year

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Smartest Hats in Paris
for the price from 200 frs. up
Marcelline
4, rue du Marché St-Honoré PARIS

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EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED BAGS
Original Designs
Point Beauvais, Viennois, Aubusson Petit Point, etc.

ELZA-LEE
PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
130 Blvd. Saint-Germain. Paris

Maurice Hairdressing Salon
Operated by Experts—Soft Water
61 RUE DE L'ARCADE
(Opposite St. Lazare station)
Tel: Europe 30-26

SAINT-RAPHAEL—(French Riviera)

DRESSES *LATEST*
JERSEY etc. *NOVELTIES*
BOKA
BOULEVARD FELIX MARTIN

GERMANY

BERLIN

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Unter den Linden 59A

Furniture—Möbel
SCHLAFZIMMER
Herren-u. Speisezimmer
WILLI KLUG
9, 34, Warschauerstr. 13, Fabrikgebäude pt. Tel. E 9 Andreas 4800

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WOLL—Ruderhosen, —Sportsweater.
P. A. Müller & Co., DRESDEN-A. 1
Sports-Wear. Catalogue on request.

FRANKFURT a/M

Carpets and Curtains
Spezialhaus
S. GUTTMANN
Neue Kräme Nähe Römer
Tel. 22493 English spoken

Ladies' Knitwear
Damen—STRICK—Kleidung
kaufen Sie sehr vorteilhaft bei
Höglmayr & Bonitz
Steinweg 12

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WALL-DROGERIE
HAGELAUER & SEIBEL
Toilette-Artikel. Material u. Farbwaren
Wallstrasse 18

HANNOVER

The Frie
Tel. 36424
HANNOVER
J. A. Henckels Solingen
Stahl- und Silberwaren
Georgstr. 15

Dress Material, Bedding, Linen
SIMON & WENTE
Grupen Str. 16/17 Tel. 24437
Kleiderstoffe, Betten, Wäsche unterzeuge, Strümpfe

ELECTRIC LIGHTING
Beleuchtungshaus
ELEKTRO - MÜLLER
Grupenstrasse 20. Tel. 27228

BUTCHERS
LUDWIG HILLMER jr.
FEINE FLEISCH- und WURSTWAREN
Hildesheimerstr. 64 (Ecke Böhmerstr.)
Tel. 85483. - Jederzeit Lieferung frei Haus

Stationery—Fountain Pens—Gifts
MOGGE & WALLIS
Aegidientorplatz 5 Tel. 35748/48
Briefpapier-Goldfüllhalter
Geschenkartikel

HABERDASHERS
Leinen- und Dauerwäsche
Herrenartikel Damenstrümpfe
LINA PICARD
Engelbostelerdamm 3

HABERDASHERS
Leinen-und Dauerwäsche
Herrenartikel Damenstrümpfe
Lina Picard
Engelbostelerdamm 3
(gegenüber der Christuskirche)

Glaziers
ALOIS KLOTZ
KUNST- und BAUGLASEREI
Bildereinrahmung
Angerstr. 9 Ecke Hallerstr. Tel. 60814

Bakers and Confectioners
DAMPFBÄCKEREI und KONDITOREI
KARL BIRMELIN NACHF.
Wiesenstr. 54A (Ecke Sextrostr.) Tel. 83416

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Fancy Articles
of every description for ladies' dress
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Petersstr. 17 Tel. 23067
Erstes Spezialhaus f. Spitzen, Modewaren, Seidenstoffe, Bänder, Besätze, Posamenten. Sämtliche Zutaten f. d. Damenschneiderei.

ITALY

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MONITOR
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11 Via Magenta

PEAK FREAN'S VITA WHEAT
OLD ENGLAND STORES
Via Vecchietti 6, Florence

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm Hungatan 5

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Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand

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BERNE

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BOLLWERK 15

LADIES' UNDERWEAR
At Prices for Every Purse
HOUSEHOLD LINEN
Mixture of Linen and Cotton
CURTAINS
Mrs. Amman
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MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

FIRST CLASS
AMERICAN RADIOS
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MÜLLER & SCHADE
Founded 1850
SPITALGASSE 20
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Schwanengasse 5
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Alle Arten Buchbinderei

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ENGLISH FURNISHING FABRICS
Beautiful & original Fadeless Cretonnes, Chintz, Poplins, Brocades, Casements, Shadow Tissues, Tapestry Fabrics, etc.
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Domestic Facilities
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COAL—WOOD
JN PACHE & RUCHONNET
Boulevard de Grancy 15
Tel. 22907
Lausanne et Renens

MONTREUX

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ST. GALLEN

UMBRELLAS
STICKS
Ever Fresh
Novelties
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WINTERTHUR

DRAPERY
Great choice at moderate prices. Ladies' and gentlemen's novelties. E. LUTZ, Platanenstr, 29, II. Damen-und Herrenkleiderstoffe, auf Wunsch Besuch in Haus.

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Turnery work. Small Furniture Bureau and Piano Stools. Wooden Chandeliers. Table Lamps. Torse ware.
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ZURICH 8

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Jackets and mantles from the simplest to the finest, at very moderate prices.
Remodelling and Repairs.
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INDIA

CALCUTTA

William Heath
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CALCUTTA
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER
Expert Cutters and Fitters from the West End, London

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

RENDOR
Phone 6033 Central
MILLINERS
2nd Floor, Remington Buildings
96 St. George's Street, Cape Town
Our Models are lovely. We also make and Renovate. Your inspection is invited.

J. LAWLEY & CO. LTD.
"West of England"
for Men's and Boys' Clothing and Outfitting
Come in and inspect our goods
Westminster House, 139 Longmarket St. CAPE TOWN

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Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

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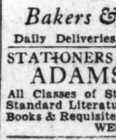
CLEGHORNS
CAPETOWN
DURBAN &
Pt Elizabeth
Phone 666 Woodstock — Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service — Launderers Cleaners & Dyers



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Only obtainable at
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Louise Moss
For Smart Up-to-date Millinery
157 Longmarket St

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
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Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
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A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor and Outfitter
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Phone 2380 Central

Silver Fern DRIED FRUIT
We stock it and will deliver free to any address orders 5 lbs. and over. Ask for price-list.
NATIONAL EXPORTS (PTY.) LTD.
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OLDFIELD BROS. & Co.
HOME FURNISHERS
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HOTEL LOUIS
Right on Beach Front
MARINE PARADE
Modern Select Residential Hotel; Bathing, Tennis, Bowls, Garage. Bedrooms with Phones, also Hot and Cold Running Water.
P. O. Box 136 Telephones 269 and 295

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SELL your Wool in London through us. Consistently done, you get better prices. Consign to Siding 350, Maydon Wharf. Advances made against approximate local value. Particulars furnished by:—
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P. O. Box 756
Phone 980 P. O. Box 1277

Lowthers Limited
Bakers & Confectioners
Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

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All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens. Standard Literature. Latest Fiction. School Books & Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books.
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FLOWERS Cut Fresh Daily:—
BOUQUETS. PRESENTATION BASKETS a Speciality
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GROCERS *and*
GENERAL DEALERS
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THE IDEAL STORE
Groceries and Provisions
(Opposite Borough Market)
237 Pine Street Telephone 1520
We stock EUZOL Manufacturing Co.'s products

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Repairs Speciality
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Phone Dbn. North 180

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The QUEEN'S BRIDGE, P. O. Umgani.

PHONE 2452
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Irish Linen Store

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Union of South Africa

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"Everything Electrical for the Home"
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"Everything Electrical for the Home"
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is the only refrigerator with 4-way COLD AND MULTIPLE SERVICES. Store your vegetables, meats, fish and game, making them more luscious and tender, improving their flavour. Make your own ice cubes and iced Desserts —make it safe to be hungry—with the pioneer home refrigerator. Buy on easy terms from
GEEN & RICHARDS
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Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
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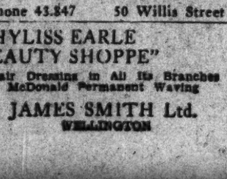

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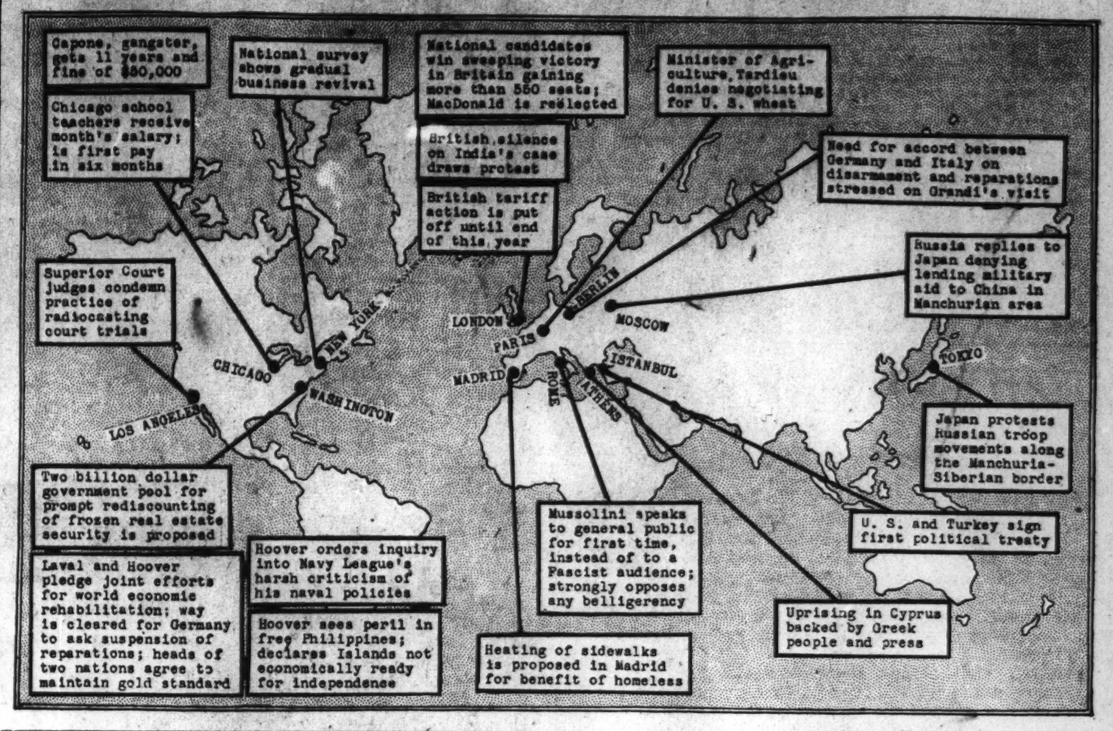
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Capone, gangster, gets 11 years and fine of $50,000
National survey shows gradual business revival
National candidates win sweeping victory in Britain gaining more than 550 seats; MacDonald is reelected
Minister of Agriculture, Tardieu denies negotiating for U. S. wheat
Chicago school teachers receive month's salary; is first pay in six months
British silence on India's case draws protest
Need for accord between Germany and Italy on disarmament and reparations stressed on Grandi's visit
British tariff action is put off until end of this year
Russia replies to Japan denying lending military aid to China in Manchurian area
Superior Court judges condemn practice of radiocasting court trials
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
MADRID
ISTANBUL
ROME
ATHENS
TOKYO
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
LOS ANGELES
Japan protests Russian troop movements along the Manchuria-Siberian border
Two billion dollar government pool for prompt rediscounting of frozen real estate security is proposed
Mussolini speaks to general public for first time, instead of to a Fascist audience; strongly opposes any belligerency
U. S. and Turkey sign first political treaty
Laval and Hoover pledge joint efforts for world economic rehabilitation; way is cleared for Germany to ask suspension of reparations; heads of two nations agree to maintain gold standard
Hoover orders inquiry into Navy League's harsh criticism of his naval policies
Hoover sees peril in free Philippines; declares Islands not economically ready for independence
Heating of sidewalks is proposed in Madrid for benefit of homeless
Uprising in Cyprus backed by Greek people and press

All Nature

Barred Owl
(Strix varia varia)

Where: Middle and eastern North America chiefly from northern Manitoba, southern Quebec, and Newfoundland west to central Montana, eastern Wyoming, and eastern Colorado and south to northern Oklahoma, northern Arkansas, Kentucky, Georgia, and western North Carolina. Noted also in the Bahamas.

Distinguishing Features: One of our large owls from 16 to 24 inches in length; head large and rounded without ear-tufts; general color grayish-brown above, barred with buff or whitish, with under parts whitish below and breast darkly barred; eyes large and black; bill yellowish.

The barred owl is the most common large owl of New England. Strangely romantic and fascinating are its haunts and habits. It nests preferably in a hollow tree deep in the dense forests or wooded swamps, taking a liking to pine especially. It seldom builds its own nest but rather appropriates one formerly belonging to a squirrel, hawk, or crow. In it two or three, rarely four, eggs are laid and incubated in from 21 to 28 days by the female.

In courting, their antics are both ludicrous and grotesque. Perching on stout boughs they formally nod and bow to each other with wings partially extended, at the same time giving vent to the most wierd laughter, subdued mutterings, and hootings, while at times they seem to blast out nondescript sounds with all the lung power available. Not always noisy, they express their tender emotions by soft cooings.

These birds feed chiefly on mice and other rodents, ridding the farmer of a great many of his larger pests. Next time when sounds come from the woods at night, which seem to say, *Who cooks for you?* or *Who cooks for you all?* instead of it being regarded as just another strange noise, listen and endeavor to detect the typical *ho-hoo-ah*, or the coarse, mocking laughter and cackling of the barred owl.

Review

1. Does the barred owl usually build its own nest?
2. Describe the owl's courtship.
3. Does the barred owl have ear-tufts?

In Lighter Vein

To Be Exact

Mother: "Now, Johnnie, I know thousands of little boys and girls who would be glad to eat that spinach!"

Johnnie: "Name three of them!"—*Trumbull Cheer.*

Overheard in the Kitchen

Jane: "If a woman does housework for $18 a week, that's domestic service."

Mabel: "And if she does it for room and board, that's matrimony."

Not Like the Others

A little girl whose chief interest in life up to this time was dolls was one morning shown a very tiny baby brother. She was allowed to hold the wee baby, and as she did so she scanned it critically.

"Isn't that a nice baby?" asked the nurse.

"Yes," said the child, hesitatingly. "Yes, it's nice—but it's head is loose."

The High Initial Cost

"How much for this suit?"

"Sixty dollars."

"Then don't bother to make any pockets—I shall not need them."—*Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Aires).

A Quotation for Today

TIME yet serves, wherein you may redeem
Your tarnished honors, and restore yourselves
Into the good thoughts of the world again.

—SHAKESPEARE.

The Mail Bag

Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Editor:

This summer I was a junior counselor at our Girl Scout camp here in Indianapolis. Our camp is called Camp Dellwood. It has 230 acres of woods, hills, and flowers with a creek running through it.

The camp summer was divided into four parts or periods, each consisting of 10 days, beginning on Monday and lasting until Wednesday of the week following. There were 19 senior counselors, all 21 or over, and 20 junior counselors, all 16 years old or over. In each of the first three periods there were about 150 girls, not including the counselors. The last period were only 90 girls in camp but as usual there was still a good time had by all of us.

At the end of the fourth period a plaque in the shape of a trefoil was awarded to the junior who had done the most work, and who was an all-around good Scout. This is only a little bit about our lovely camp. I hope that some girl who is interested in camping and who has been to some of the other camps will write and tell me all about them. I am 18 years old and graduated from Shortridge High School last June. Best regards to all the Mail Baggers and to you, dear Editor.

Ella Dorothy H.

Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Editor:

Terre Haute is located on the Wabash River. It is an Indian name and means "high land." We have one big natural park called "Deming Park." In it there are lions, bears, monkeys and a coyote—in cages, of course. In the big artificial lake there are goldfish, geese and beautiful swans. During the winter the animals are kept in the Stadium, which is built like a colosseum. There are several other very interesting places in and near Terre Haute.

I am a Girl Scout and my main hobbies are writing, collecting poems, and making a scrapbook of the "All Nature" and "I Record Only the Sunny Hours" articles. I love to write, and I do this more than anything else. Will some girls who are interested in the same hobbies as I am write to me? I say "girls" because I hope to receive more than one letter. I am 14 years old, but should like to hear from girls 13, 14, 15 or 16 years old. I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Terre Haute. Mary Jane F.

Jefferson City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for several months and find it very interesting, especially the Mail Bag.

Looking through some old Monitors I have found some girls that I should like to correspond with. I am 15 years old and a freshman in high school. My brother, Clyde, is also a freshman. I am very interested in writing and intend to take up journalism as a life work. I am a Girl Scout and have been to camp three years. My first and second years I went two weeks to Jefferson City's camp and this summer I went to camp at Topeka for six weeks and here two weeks.

For pets I have two black cats, Inky and Ditto, and a baby dog, Solomon. Though he is supposed to be a hunting dog, Solomon likes better to lie on a pink silk pillow (his favorite) and doze. My cats come in to help me study every night. They are a great fun, but not much help as they bite my fountain pen and chew up my paper.

My love to all Mail Baggers. I should like to correspond with all that will write to me. Mary P.

Delmar, New York

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed corresponding with the Mail Baggers very much and wish to express my appreciation for such a fine paper as The Christian Science Monitor: It has helped me in my school work, especially the "All Nature" and the "One Minute Biographies."

I wish to tell the Mail Baggers of a wonderful trip our family took recently. We drove to Concord, N. H., a 300-mile trip which we did in a day. It was a beautiful drive and I had the pleasure of meeting one of my pen pals there. I thought this a very wonderful experience, for I have never had one just like it. We visited Mary Baker Eddy's birthplace at Bow, and also saw the Pleasant View Home.

Delmar is a suburb of Albany, the capital of New York State. The Hudson River has recently been dug deeper so that oceangoing vessels now may come as far as Albany.

I collect post cards and should like to exchange them with someone who is interested. I am very interested in music and play the violin, and I also like literature, cooking, sewing, and many other things. I shall be glad to receive letters from girls everywhere.

With best wishes to the Mail Baggers, Leah H.

Dayton, Ohio

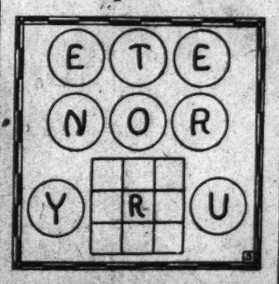
Dear Editor:

For some time I have been interested in the Mail Bag and am now trying for my audience of pen pals. We live west of the city of Dayton, the birthplace of the first artificial bird that flew—the airplane, invented by the two Wright brothers of this city.

Not so long ago there were 600 government airplanes here. We went out to the field and on the way back we were caught in a traffic jam, but as we are Boy Scouts, we stopped and helped direct traffic and soon the jam was over.

I am interested in house plants and also like to make little scenes outdoors with them. I have made several miniature gardens. May I hear from anyone interested in plants or animals? I want so much to join the Mail Bag and have more friends. Robert N.

Word Square Puzzle



By placing the letters in the circles in the proper places around the letter "R" you will be able to form a word-square, with three words reading horizontally, and three other words reading downward.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Anagram Puzzle:

The Eyes. Telegraph. Machine. Minutes. No trespassing.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

On the Right Side
(Long Beach Press-Telegram)

Long Beach, Calif.

FISHERMEN and fisherwomen aboard the fishing schooner Rainbow were having little success. Few fish were biting. There would be little to take home. Shadows were growing longer, and the day was almost ended.

"This is too bad. I take the fish left over to unemployed people who come to Belmont Pier to get them free. At this rate, there won't be any for them, and they will be disappointed," the Rainbow skipper said.

"Let's give the poor what we have here," a man offered.

"Let's all fish for the poor!" a woman ejaculated.

Lines were dropped into the water—and believe it or not, the bonito and the mackerel sprang for the bait. The haul was fine, the best in many days.

Several hundred people, unemployed and the families of unemployed, were at the pier and gratefully received the fish.

A Word a Day

A Letter and a Reply

"I have unhesitatingly accepted the Word a Day Column in the Monitor as authentic. . . . I have, in fact, accepted it as being for the direct guidance of readers and have concluded that its object is to obtain uniform pronunciation throughout the world. Working along these lines I changed my pronunciation of the word *amen'* from the *ah* sound to the *a* as in *ace*—but I find I do not have the support of neighboring churches in this respect. . . . If churches use their local pronunciation in contradistinction to this plain statement of fact, I think you will agree with me that the Word a Day Column becomes more a source of confusion than a criterion to those who strive to be alert to their duty."—H. S., Tedmerelln, Lancs., Eng.

A greater uniformity in the use and pronunciation of words would, no doubt, have many advantages, especially in view of the statement by the always-serious Mr. G. Bernard Shaw that there are 47,000,000 different dialects in England—and the assumption that there must be at least 120,000,000 in America.

The Word a Day, however, does not claim for itself any such great mission. It is a newspaper feature which is designed to be interesting, instructive, and helpful, *but its contents are not to be taken as mandates.*

With respect to the *a* in "amen," the Word a Day has said that the *preference* was for it to be read as in *ace*. In this the department has the backing not only of Webster, but of the scholarly Oxford. Webster, incidentally, is accepted as authority by this newspaper, but in cases where cultured British usage differs greatly (as indicated by the Oxford), due mention is made.—Ed.

Brevities

Los Angeles Time: One consoling thing about talking to yourself is that nobody's going to talk back.

B'nai B'rith Messenger: War Veterans Seek Duty on Copper—Head-line. What we would like to see is more coppers on duty.

Judge: Out in Hollywood they pick a title and then make a play for it. The same system is used by some American heiresses when they go abroad.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

What Is a Necessary Navy?

THE great body of Americans will indorse the rebuke which President Hoover has administered to the Navy League. When the league, in its current bulletin, charged Mr. Hoover with "abysmal ignorance of why navies are maintained," and declared that he has endeavored "at every turn to restrict, to reduce and to starve the United States Navy," it plainly went too far.

The Navy League has a right to exercise legitimate means in its attempt to influence public opinion toward the building of the largest possible navy. But it oversteps the bounds when it aims a direct personal attack at the President and asserts that it is "psychology" such as "his emotional humanitarianism" which is dictating the "subordination" of American naval policy to the policies of "foreign naval powers."

But more important than the immediate controversy is the opportunity which should be afforded for public consideration of fundamental naval policy under the President's plan for an investigating committee "to whom agencies of the Government will demonstrate these untruths and distortions of fact" which he declares the Navy League's statements contain.

The core of the league argument is that the President's economy program and the determination of the Administration to join in the Italian proposal for a year's naval holiday will place America far below the parity with Britain envisaged by the London treaty and below Japan in auxiliaries. It is to be hoped that the committee of investigation, on which the President has offered to name members of the Navy League, will bring out a clear picture of the disputed facts.

It might be very well for Americans to get a more definite idea of present and potential naval strengths and then decide just what they consider a necessary navy. In the present temper of the taxpayer it is more than doubtful if many citizens will become greatly exercised as to the necessity for gaining parity. For a great many years the United States has existed quite happily—and safely—without parity.

Britain's naval needs are dictated by her far-flung Empire; the United States is territorially unified and self-contained. The argument for parity is either one of supposed prestige or of assumed conflict. On neither ground does it seem essential today. American economic and political influence does not need to carry about the world a "big stick" of threatening naval power. Nor will many Americans be willing to base a naval program on the assumption of an early war with Britain.

Parity never represented any actual naval needs of the United States. Two years ago it was a convenient handle for applying the brakes to naval competition. It may again become useful. But today, when it means injuring disarmament hopes and increasing taxes, parity is pernicious. Indeed, parity can well wait for prosperity.

There are big-navy people like members of the Navy League and Mr. Fred A. Britten, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, who today see bogeys of "war in Asia" and "the nations sitting on a volcano." For them the American navy must be big enough to handle "any emergency," which of course means readiness to sweep any combination of powers from the seas.

Most Americans are not so easily alarmed. They are not ready to go to the extreme of disarming entirely while others remain armed, but they would base the navy on actualities. Those actualities must take account, not only of the present economic stress, but of the world's preparations for peace.

Prohibition v. Radicalism

CHICAGO not long ago was the radical capital of the United States. The "class war's" special seat was located in a district where there were more homeless, jobless men and more saloons than in any other locality west of the Atlantic coast. In the last ten years the radical world and the district have altered, and Chicago can no longer be regarded as the American metropolis of revolution. At this period of unemployment there is one explanation of the change which is of the greatest moment to the public.

Originally the "red" capital of the country gravitated to the edge of the great common labor market of the West. The locality was fronted on one side by a string of employment agencies and cheap "barrel-house" saloons whose heavy alcoholic atmosphere hung continuously over the broad sidewalk in front. Here the jobless loitered, waiting for work to turn up on distant railroads and in the harvest fields of the West. In the blocks behind lay the West's central port of homeless men, Chicago's principal cheap lodging house district, where a bed could be had for a dime or a little more. It was flanked by a street which perhaps had more saloons than any other in the country.

The I. W. W. set up its national headquarters in this territory. "Big Bill" Haywood there dictated formal business letters to "fellow workers" and informally tried to sabotage the war-time preparations of the United States. A few blocks away the Socialist Party for a while had its national headquarters, before it became sufficiently affluent to buy a distant old mansion. Later the Communists established their national headquarters in the district.

Do alcoholism and the violent radicalism of the I. W. W. or Communist type necessarily go hand in hand with joblessness? It has not so proved in Chicago's experience, but as prohibition has gone on, the district has cleaned up its face. The street of the labor market has become decent. The multitude of saloons has mostly been turned into stores. Radicalism first put its mark on the territory, then prohibition came and stamped its own impress.

The Socialists still have their headquarters in Chicago. The I. W. W.'s are also there and little heard of. But the Communists, the militants now in the public eye, have moved their main office to New York. It is reported among their own people that they could not pay their rent in Chicago, the hub of a group of states in which prohibition is better enforced than on the eastern seaboard.

Various events in the radical movement have worked great changes in the years since prohibition, but still there is left this question: Is a jobless, homeless man with several "schooners" of beer in him more likely to let go of himself and listen to the preaching of violence than a sober man?

If he is, then the United States can feel much more secure this winter because it has prohibition.

The Communists are actively propelling the propaganda of violence in the big cities, playing the tune of unemployment. There is too much talk of this kind now current among the homeless. If today all the old saloons were open, shoving out their beer and whisky on the millions of the unemployed, America would be in much more danger of trouble than it will be this winter, safeguarded by the saneness of prohibition. Doubtless the country already has received great protection.

Philippine Realities

THE American independista of today is quite different from the American independista of yesterday. Three or four years ago he was an altruist, demanding freedom for the Filipino people as a matter of "right." Now he is the representative of agrarian, industrial, state, and labor interests who says Filipino freedom but really means American freedom—to erect bars against the Filipinos and their products, at present admitted without restriction. Consequently those who view the problem solely as one of right are more than ever concerned with the realities to which President Hoover, on the return of Secretary of War Hurley from the archipelago, has drawn attention.

The Filipinos have been promised independence on the achievement of stability. The promise resides in the preamble of the Jones Act of 1916, the organic law under which the islands are governed. Politically, stability has been promoted rapidly, the Filipinos enjoying a maximum of self-rule, but, ironically enough, the more American occupation has freed the people politically, the more it has riveted them to the United States in their economic relations.

The extent of the economic dependence is quickly proved. In 1899, at the time of the cession, American takings of Filipino exports amounted to 15 per cent of the total. In 1930 they were 79.5 per cent. In such circumstances, "immediate, complete and absolute" independence, such as has been the official Filipino slogan for years, would leave the islands adrift on a sea of economic troubles. As President Hoover puts it, and without exaggeration, it would result "in the collapse of the Philippine revenues and collapse of all economic life in the islands."

America in the rôle of trustee for the welfare of the Filipino people has thus a responsibility that far transcends the interests of selected groups of the American community. It must promote, not grant, independence, and the only way to furnish the desideratum of economic stability is gradually to loosen the existing tie.

Happily, the next Congress will have at its disposal a better informed experience than was available last session. This summer a dozen senators visited the islands, and, save perhaps for Senator Harry B. Hawes, seem to have come to President Hoover's conclusion.

The implications of the realities which they have unfolded call for between a decade and a generation of readjustment. There need be no prolongation of the uncertainty which for thirty years has been the bane of Philippine development. On the Filipino side there is an increasing desire to exchange an empty slogan for a considered program. On the American side the times and the circumstances also call for a program, which it should not be difficult to reconcile with Filipino needs.

But the working out of this program will have to meet the challenge of the new American independista. It is he, not the Filipino independista, who would give the islands their freedom tomorrow—but not for the sake of the Filipinos.

Motor Transport Legislation Needed

WITH the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant a definite increase in railroad freight rates, and its offer of an alternative increase on specific commodities for a prescribed period of time, the question of placing the railroads on a parity with their competitors warrants consideration of the Congress in the forthcoming session. Even some motortruck and bus operators agree that a degree of regulation would be beneficial to the industry through removing excessive and unfair competition.

Railroad executives do not deny that both the truck and bus have filled a need; otherwise, these carriers would not have progressed to their present stature. What they object to is the use of public highways by trucks and buses, which pay taxes so nominal in amount that they can carry freight or passengers at rates too low, frequently, for the railroads, taxed as they are, to meet. Also, they desire that the motor lines be required to publish and file regular tariffs; that these be approved by a regulatory body, and that the motor companies abide by such regulations as are imposed upon the railways. Finally, the railroads believe that the motortruck lines enjoy an unfair benefit, in that they may accept only such traffic as they desire, while the railroads must take whatever is offered them.

The subject of regulation is one which an increasing section of public opinion is urging, not merely out of sympathy for the rail lines, but rather upon the logical contention that competition, to be proper, must be fair, and that until the railroads' competitors are placed under the same restrictions as those imposed upon the railways, the element of fair treatment is being denied the Iron Horse.

Patents for Plants

IT SEEMS that the United States plant patent law, approved something more than a year ago, is the first statute of its sort to be adopted by any government. One is dazed, if not dazzled, by the singular brightness of the notion that the Government should recognize any citizen as the discoverer, let us say, of a new rose. Yet such is the recognition now accorded by the law, since it yields to him that has been granted a plant patent the exclusive right to propagate the plant for a period of years—by division, layering, budding, cutting, grafting, or other recognized process. The inventor of a plant shall reap where he has planted—since the market is to be his alone.

One does not object to this seemly reward of enterprise and ingenuity—yet something seems amiss with the statement of individual merit, or responsibility, or what you please. By combining the characters of existing species the planner of plants brings forth a new variety. Yet is this truly his accomplishment?

This proud inventor, as he will style himself, of a new variety of flower or shrub is one with the wind that scatters pollen, and one with any of the natural devices to an identical end. He may tame the plants that were feral. It is permitted that he should modify their hues and form by a dim understanding of the laws that always have been—but his is scarcely a better warrant for pride than the prowling honey bee might claim. He has not, one insists with all gentleness—the patent office to the contrary—really invented anything. He cannot read you even so slight a mystery as the color of a single petal. They are secret almost to him, the plants are, as they were to the savage.

And yet we say quite frequently that this one or another is an improved species of plant. The usage serves. For it is true that the plant responds to our ministrations and to the foods we lavish upon it, quite as it is true that we have altered it from the wildling it was. But it has sacrificed something. It has acquired timidity. And given the fraction of a chance, it will revert, with an alacrity that attests its utter willingness, to simple wildness again. Wherein was the improvement? Granting that the culture of plants means much to mankind, it scarcely is conceivable that the ingenuity of natural science ever has given us—for example—a floral tameness superior to any blossomed hedge of wild sweetbrier in the early summer of the year. Men are not the inventors of plants, nor ever shall be.

Telling on William Tell

WILLIAM TELL, his bow and arrows, his son and the apple shot from his head, the tyrant Gessler, for whom William had a spare arrow in case his aim proved untrue, all the frills and furbelows of one of history's most fascinating yarns, are definitely tagged as pure fiction by Mr. Rafael Sabatini.

To be sure, previous authorities handled the William Tell incident somewhat gingerly, but none of them seemed courageous enough to gather it up, bow, arrows, apple and all, and throw it into the rubbish heap. This Mr. Sabatini has done. He definitely says that William, alias Will, alias Willie, Tell never existed. It was a good story while it lasted, and it lasted about six centuries, despite rather timidly made statements from time to time that the William Tell incident was as speculative an affair as the existence of evidence to substantiate it.

Historians who have searched through the six centuries for some isolated fact with which partially to verify the story have found nothing, not even the apple, according to Mr. Sabatini. They do not even know whether it was a Baldwin or a McIntosh Red. From time to time elaborations on the original story have added weight to its seeming authenticity, but even the wealth of detail with which dramatists and composers have dressed the thrilling story cannot be accepted as attesting its actuality.

Perhaps future excavations may produce a bow or arrow upon which William Tell's initials have been carved. Until one of these or the apple shows up, one must continue to call in the traditional "grain of salt" in giving consideration to the historical value of this story. Even so, this myth, because accepted by multitudes, has had more effect than many a so-called fact—and will continue to do so. William Tell may never have existed, but he lives.

Editorial Notes

For years it has been customary for sophomore students to rule what the freshmen must do or wear, but it has remained for second-year women students at Louisiana State College to set an excellent example by ruling that cotton stockings must be worn by first-year students, to help cotton prices. No doubt parents would appreciate also the economy involved if the rule should spread to other schools.

"I believe," says Loring A. Schuler, editor of Ladies' Home Journal, "that we shall wake up some bright Thursday morning and find that the depression has quietly come to an end and business is pretty good again." But why wait till Thursday?

With the American motorists paying $246,373,000 in gasoline taxes for the first six months of the current year, it looks as if they were doing their share toward reviving business.

The Concert at Pudboro

I

IT WAS that delightful after-lunch period, the garden chair was cushioned and comfortable, a slight breeze stirred the leaves of the tree overhead, and Archibald's smooth, flower-bordered lawn stretched at my feet. It was a time for quiet thinking or reading, but the magazine in my lap was not interesting, and quiet thinking was having a mild contest with somnolence, with the odds in favor of the latter. Rusty, the Airedale, stretched on the grass in the sunshine, was apparently in slumberland. Apparently only, however, for I could see one great brown eye fixed upon me. His ball lay between us, and, like the gentleman he is, he was waiting until I should rouse again into playful activity. I was gazing at him in a dreamy sort of way, when he arose suddenly and stared houseward. A sound of music reached my ears. Someone was playing the violin to the accompaniment of a piano. Rusty muttered something which I failed to catch, then he threw back his head and gave a prolonged howl that fairly raised me from my chair. After which, he loped toward the house. My curiosity aroused with the rest of me, I followed. The bow window of the sitting room was wide open, and from it issued musical notes which ceased as I drew nearer, and Archibald's voice took their place.

"It won't do at all, my dear, you're playing too loud! Soft pedal, pianissimo, you know. Remember, I am playing a violin solo, and you are the—er—background, as it were."

* * *

"In other words," said I, poking my head in at the window, "you are the big noise, and Helen is the squeak, what!"

"Fade away," cried Archibald, waving his bow at me, "go play with Rusty. Helen and I are practicing."

"So I hear," I said, projecting the rest of myself into the room, "but how, why and wherefore?"

"We are going to play at a concert," said Helen.

"Er—yes," said Archibald, "I am going to play at a concert and Helen is accompanying me."

"This is interesting," I said, selecting an easy chair, "but why?"

"Why what?" asked Archibald.

"Why are you going to play at a concert?"

"Don't be silly," replied Archibald, "why does anyone play at a concert?"

"To tell you the truth, I've often wondered."

"Well," said Archibald, "to satisfy your wandering intellect, I will tell you that I am playing at this concert for the benefit of the unemployed of Pudboro."

"Really? Well, it's very decent of you to entertain them while they are idle, and thus—"

"Please go away and entertain Rusty," said Archibald wearily, adjusting his violin under his chin.

* * *

"It's this way," said Helen, leaving the piano. "The vicar is getting up a concert in aid of the unemployed of Pudboro, and hearing that Archie played the violin, he asked us—"

"Now do you get a glimmer of the situation?" asked Archibald, removing the violin from beneath his chin. "The concert will be given entirely by local talent, and the proceeds will go to help the unemployed in Pudboro."

"Very commendable idea," I said. "How many unemployed are there?"

"Well," replied Archibald hesitatingly, "as far as I know, there are none at present, but in these troublous times one does not wait until the—er—wolf knocks at the door before—er—casting one's bread on the water, and—er—in any case, the vicarage needs a new coat of paint as soon as Bloggs, the odd-job man of Pudboro, finds himself sufficiently unemployed, and—er—as I said before, one doesn't wait to do today what one can do tomorrow, if you follow me."

"Oh, quite, and I think the vicar is a very wise and thoughtful man. When and where is the concert to be given?"

"At the Pudboro Town Hall," said Archibald.

"Next Saturday afternoon," supplemented Helen.

"And what are you going to play?" I asked.

"I had hoped to play the 'Preis Lied' from Wagner, but what are my hopes to your fascinating conversation," replied Archibald, twanging a string of his violin.

"Sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt. Please go on, I love Tannhäuser."

"'The 'Preislied' is from the Meistersinger, not Tannhäuser," said Archibald witheringly.

"Of course, my mistake. I always get these operas mixed up. Wagner is—er—frightfully like Wagner much of the time, don't you think?"

* * *

Archibald did not reply. He only looked at me and drew his bow sadly across the strings.

"I have an idea, Archie," said Helen brightly. "Let's pretend this is Pudboro Town Hall and that he is the audience. He doesn't know a thing about classical music, and nine-tenths of the audience next Saturday will be like him. Let's try it on him, and see how he reacts."

"One moment," I said. "I should love to be an individual listener, but to be a whole audience is too strenuous. I think I shall go and play with Rusty."

"Sit down," said Archibald, pushing me back into my chair. "Helen is right, we need an audience, and you are elected."

"Very well." I said, "but I warn you that my musical education has not been so neglected as you think. Symphony concerts have not flowed from my wireless receiver in vain, and as for chamber music, I fairly devour it. Mind you, it doesn't all taste good to me yet, but I am learning to keep awake while it's being played, part of the time, and that's something. No, I am not so musically ignorant as you think. Classical music is composed chiefly of movements. There is allegro, andante, mezzo forte crescendo—"

"Silence in the audience, please," said Archibald, as Helen struck a chord on the piano and began the introduction. For a few moments Archibald drew his bow across the strings, but he had not played long before a string snapped and the rehearsal paused while he adjusted another length.

"That's the third time that string has broken," said Archibald.

"I noticed you were sawing rather heavily on it," I said. "What is the audience supposed to do in the interval?"

"Sit quietly and try to look sympathetic," replied Helen, laughing. In a few moments Archibald was ready again, and the beautiful music of the "Preislied" filled the room. As far as I could judge, it was played faultlessly.

* * *

"Well?" said the performers, awaiting the verdict of the audience.

"Superb!" I said, "but rather short, don't you think?"

"That's the secret of concert success, old chap," said Archibald. "Give 'em something short and sweet, and they'll ask for more."

"Oh, I see. And what have you selected for an encore?"

"Well, I had thought of the 'Londonderry Air.'"

"Splendid! And for the second encore, let me suggest 'Humoresque.' For as the recognized public-platform humorist of Pudboro and vicinity, they'll expect you to—"

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Archibald, "this is to be a serious concert, one that people will attend to hear good music, not to—er—enjoy themselves. Now sit still and listen to the 'Preislied' again and tell me whether I get enough feeling into it."

I listened again while Archibald's bow transmitted his feeling to the tremulous strings. But at one crescendent passage a most distressing howl surged through the room. It came from Rusty who, standing on his hind legs, had thrust his head in at the window.

The rehearsal ceased abruptly, while we chased Rusty back into the garden.

"Was Rusty expressing his appreciation, or the opposite?" I asked.

"Oh, he loves music," replied Archibald, "but the trouble is, he thinks he can sing. By the way, old chap, I've got a couple of tickets for the concert for you."

"Thanks awfully, it's very kind of you, but I'll only need one," I said.

"You'll need two," said Archibald, firmly, "and I rather think Helen has two more for you. They'll cost you five shillings each."

A. B. F.

Notes From German Cities

A Sovereign Musician

FREDERICK THE GREAT, as is generally known, was an ardent flutist. When a young man, before he was forced into statecraft and politics by his very resolute father, he was more devoted to his flute than to anything else. It is not, however, so widely known that the famous monarch loved the organ, too, and though never a skilled executant he played it frequently. At the present moment his favorite organ is undergoing overhauling and repairing. It was built by the celebrated Hamburg organ builder, Arp Schnitger, in 1706, and placed in the Eosander Chamber of the Charlottenburg palace. Here the King used to steal away in his rare moments of relaxation from state affairs and, accompanied only by the organ blower, would let his fingers wander over the keys of the beautiful instrument, his presence being, by his own wish, unnoticed.

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Concert For Children

Berlin school children are genuinely musical; they have frequently their own orchestra and choir and every opportunity is afforded them to cultivate the love of good music. Recently an interesting experiment was made by the Central Administration of the Berlin schools. A printed announcement was sent to every school stating that a concert would be given under the sign of "Humor in Music," the entrance fee to be thirty pfennigs (about seven cents). Although the Bach Hall, one of the largest and certainly the handsomest concert hall in Berlin, was chosen for the performance, the concert had to be given three times, so great was the demand for seats. The arrangements were in the hands of Wilhelm Spohr, who holds the post of concert and entertainments director for Berlin schools. The program comprised such delightful pieces as Haydn's "Schoolmaster" Symphony, Mozart's "Dorfmusikanten," and Beethoven's "Wut ueber den verlorenen Groschen." All the music, though saturated with humor, was purely classical, with nothing grotesque in the program, which was admirably interpreted by the Berliner Sinfonie Orchestra and efficient soloists. That the juvenile audience was enthusiastic goes without saying.

* * *

Authors Aid Each Other

Fifty prominent German writers have declared themselves ready and willing to help their poorer colleagues in a practical manner. Among them are Leon Feuchtwanger, Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Herbert Eulenberg, Arnold Zweig, Carl Zuckmayer and Walter von Molo. Knowing without vanity that their names are always a "draw," these men and others will give a reading in private houses if a worth-while sum is guaranteed. The charge for admission would be five to ten marks and the audiences, it is hoped, would be sufficiently large to bring in several hundred marks.

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Bi-Lingual Art Journal

The organ of the Bavarian Arts and Crafts Association, Kunst und Handwerk, claims the distinction of being the oldest magazine of the kind in existence, having been started in 1851. It has now taken on a new lease of existence and will be henceforth published simultaneously in German and English, the English edition bearing the alluring title of "Creative Hands." Numerous American and English writers of note along the line of arts and crafts are joining similar German writers in contributing articles, and the vital aims of "Creative Hands" are to promote not only artistic education, but international understanding. One of the patrons of the original magazine was the former Crown Prince of Bavaria, Prince Rupprecht, who is a well-known connoisseur.

* * *

Rural Jobs For Students

In various parts of Germany last August, work camps were organized in which peasants, workmen out of a job and students participated. In Egringen on the upper Rhine was a camp of this kind with some sixty participants. Trenches were made in fields and meadows at a distance of twenty meters from each other for the purpose of draining the land and thus increasing the value of the produce. No payment was asked, but food and lodging were provided by the village. The undertaking was instituted by students of the high schools in Baden, two of the elder ones being elected for the management. Students and workingmen had their meals with the village families; they slept on straw and performed their ablutions at the pump. When the harvest was carried the peasants joined the others in their work, which began at six in the morning and ended in the afternoon. Ample time was allowed for the pursuit of agricultural and other studies and also for amusements, sport, and entertainments. Altogether the experiment has proved successful and the voluntary mutual work has promoted good will and confidence among the workers.